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identity

BRITISH NATIONALISM

As separatist feeling grows, how can British nationalists restore British unity?

See page 6



GUEST EDITORIAL by Stephen Corbridge

AS OUR ONCE great and wonderful country surrenders to the masses of asylum seekers from the less civilised parts of the world, I am convinced that the British National Party really does have tremendous potential to become a serious political power.

I have much evidence of this, my father, a life time Tory who once stopped me from wearing a union flag pair of shorts because it may "antagonize any Asians that may see them" has now informed me that he will be voting BNP in any future election, as has, incredibly if you knew her, my mother.

Whoever I speak to these days, people everywhere have had enough of the constant appeasing of ethnic 'minorities,' Their votes are there for the taking, up for grabs. I can't express strongly enough how many friends and family members have changed. These days, they're always talking politics, and it's always the same subject, the hush-hush topic of immigration and "how wrong it all is," They are all saying the same thing: that Labour are awful and the Tories no better. As I listen, I feel a surge of passion and hope that if only we can overcome the old image and reputation of the party then membership will go through the roof.

This brings me to the main point of this message - which is to point out how all this potential could still be thrown away if the Party's officials and activists do not redouble their efforts to avoid 'own goals' or attitudes and appearances that, however well intended, could frighten off those huge numbers of potential converts.

There is, for example, a branch organiser in my region who I have come to know over the year that has passed since I joined the BNP to be a totally dedicated, sincere, and thoroughly decent man. But, when I first set eyes on him, having only just got in touch with the party, the image he projected very nearly caused me to turn my back on it completely.

My first reaction was that this wasn't for me because he seemed so typical of the old reputation and I certainly wanted nothing to do with the party if it was never going to progress. But I persevered and soon found him to be intelligent and likeable, yet the first thing I told my wife on returning home was that as good as it was speaking to someone who shares my views, there would be no hope if he was typical of the

party overall. And I am sure that my reaction was not unique. Some time later he mentioned a professional man who had contacted him regarding joining. They had a number of telephone conversations, with the enquirer becoming more and more enthusiastic and, after a while, arranged to meet. But then, I was told, something seemed to change: "He seemed so keen, but he's never been back in touch since. I don't understand people."

Well, I knew instantly why he never came back, and I wonder how many more haven't come back after meeting with people who don't understand that they are Ambassadors for the British National Party, and that flight jackets, Prussian-style polished heads, black polo-neck sweaters and similar attire are just not good politics for a movement which is trying to win over ordinary Britons?

And, of course, the same is true of people who attend meetings. It only takes one or two scruffy ones, one juvenile 'extreme' badge or magazine, an offensive and highly visible tattoo, or one over the top piece of invective to convince the sensible but cautious that there is substance to the media smears and that, even if they personally could put up with it, their friends and neighbours couldn't. What is the point wasting shoe leather to recruit people when such carelessness can so easily drive them away?

As I've spent more time in the party, it has become obvious that attitudes are changing. More and more people at all levels of the party are seeing that image does matter, and that we are, each and every one of us, the key to improving the image of the BNP - which means turning it into something in which ordinary people feel at home.

A year or so ago, there was a rundown old pub near where I live; nobody bar a few old scruffs used it because it was a depressing place, and it eventually closed. Facing demolition, it was bought and transformed into a trendy bar/cafe and now it's the place to be and be seen, it's always packed and people get turned away.

That's how the British National Party can be transformed as well. And now is the time to do it, so as to tap the huge reservoir of public support for our views that is now building up. Once we achieve some real success, the growth of this movement of ours is going to be awesome!

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The Voice of

Freedom

The BNP's newly launched tabloid newspaper *The Voice of Freedom* retails at 45p.

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ASYLUM!

...Competition...Competition...

GOOD MORNING and welcome to a new edition of **ASYLUM!**

Today's programme features another chance to take part in our exciting competition... hijack an airliner to win a council house!

We've already given away hundreds of millions of pounds and thousands of dream homes, courtesy of our sponsor, the British taxpayer.

And don't forget, we're now the fastest growing game on the planet. Anyone can play, provided they don't hold a valid British passport. You only need command of one word of English: **ASYLUM!**

Prizes include all expenses paid accommodation, cash benefits starting at £180 a week and the chance to earn thousands more begging, mugging, and accosting drivers at traffic lights. The competition is open to anyone buying a ticket or stowing away on one of our partner airlines, ferry companies, or Eurostar. NO application is ever refused, reasonable or unreasonable. All you have to do is destroy all of your papers and remember the magic password: **ASYLUM!**

Just recently, 140 members of the Taliban family from Afghanistan were flown first class to our international gateway at Stanstead, where local law enforcement officers were on hand to fast track them to their luxury £200 a night rooms in a fabulous four star hotel!

They join tens of thousands of other lucky winners already staying in Britain. Our most popular destinations include the white cliffs of Dover, the world-famous Toddington Services Area in historic Bedfordshire and the money tree at Croydon. If you still don't understand the rules, there's no need to phone a friend or ask the audience, just apply for legal aid! Hundreds of lawyers, social workers, and councillors are waiting to help. It won't cost you a penny!

So play today. It could change your life forever.

Iraqi terrorists, Afghan dissidents, pro-Pinochet activists, anti-Pinochet activists, Kosovar drug smugglers, Albanian gangsters, Tamil Tigers, bogus Bosnians, Rwandan mass murderers, Somali guerrillas:

COME ON DOWN!!

Get down to the airport! Get down to the lorry park! Get down to the ferry terminal! Don't stop in Germany or France - go straight to Britain! You are guaranteed to be one of the lucky winners in the softest game on Earth. Roll up, roll up my friends, for the game that never ends. Everyone's a winner, when they play: **ASYLUM!**

WAGONS ROLL!

Identity looks at the very special things happening to the BNP

THE YEAR 2000 is already proving to be an exceptionally good one for the British National Party. Internally, various measures to improve the efficiency of our administrative machine are beginning to have an impact, and the inevitable teething problems are steadily being sorted out. Externally, we are well on the way to reaching our target of distributing half a million anti-asylum seeking leaflets by April, while the immediate and overwhelming success of *Freedom* - the British nationalist movement's first genuine newspaper - has greatly strengthened our public voice and profile.

These advances, combined with growing public concern over the endless flood of bogus 'refugees,' are key factors in a staggering surge in new recruitment to the Party. In 1998, recruitment growth rose to 31 per cent, a respectable figure that went up again in 1999 to 40 per cent. In the first two months of this year, however, our growth has rocketed to a projected annual rate of 95 per cent - and the upward trend appears to be accelerating.

The Party's officials, fund-raisers and activists are certainly working flat out to make sure that this is the case. May 4th will see the largest push by far in local elections in the history of the BNP. Go-ahead branches in the North East, Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands and Home Counties will be working hard to consolidate their positions as serious players in local politics. Working class disillusionment with Blair's poisonous mixture of P.C. social engineering and economic globalism may be serious enough to depress the turnout and produce a significant increase in our support in Labour's heartlands.

Our biggest effort, however, will be in the capital. The architects of the Greater London Assembly's proportional representation electoral system quite openly rigged it to deny white Londoners a voice, explaining that since the British National Party could well get the 3.5 per cent support necessary to win a seat under the PR formula previously adopted, it was "necessary for the defence of democracy" to raise the threshold to 5 per cent to "keep out the BNP."

Unfortunately, years of atrophy in much of our London organisation - the result of a combination of inner city white flight and internal complacency and neglect - have not yet been reversed sufficiently to give us more than an outside chance of breaking through the undemocratic

barrier raised by Labour's fixer-in-chief Nick Raynsford. It is, however, perfectly possible for a good campaign to allow us to save our £5,000 deposit. This would not only be a big boost to morale and funds, but would clearly put us on course for a big GLA breakthrough in four years' time. These factors, and the top quality new website which will underpin our campaign, would alone be enough to turn the London Assembly election into a major source of publicity and new recruits. But there's an even bigger GLA 'plus' which is going to give an enormous boost to the BNP over the next couple of months. Because we are also going to be fielding a candidate for the post of Mayor.

This will not only signal our determination to be up among the 'big boys' of British politics, it will also lead to Establishment hysteria over the prospect of the Government's official election communication booklet, which is to be sent to every single elector in London, including the election address of the British National Party.

If 'Red' Ken stands as well, he - like all the rest of the politically correct freaks who have announced their intention to stand - is just going to have to share not just one platform with us, but five million. Light blue touchpaper and retire!

Long after the explosion of hysteria is over, and long after millions of people all over the country have stopped laughing at the sight of Blair's latest constitutional 'reform' firework blowing up in his face, the BNP's new status as a serious player in the great game of British politics will remain. Huge numbers of Londoners, many of whom were undoubtedly denied the opportunity to see our 1999 Euro-election address by dishonest and undemocratic leftist postmen, will learn from our inclusion in the official booklet that there is a real alternative to the old parties which have turned the inner ring of their city into part of the Third World.

This realisation is sure to give a big boost to the essential process of building the BNP's grass-roots organisation in the ring of outer London boroughs where we must establish the solid electoral base that eluded the nationalist movement in the 1970s in what is now largely the hopelessly dark heart of inner London.

Integrating newcomers

Naturally, this building process will not be confined to

RIGHT:

'Red' Ken Livingstone. Ordinary White

Londoners would be disgusted if they knew about his fiercely anti-white, pro-immigrant, pro-Homo-sexual and pro-IRA agenda. He is now standing as an independant

FAR

RIGHT:

Frank Dobson. Blair's chosen puppet

the capital. Our greatly increased recruitment rate is only going to produce long term benefits if the newcomers are integrated into every area and aspect of our organisation. The work of the last year or so in creating various special interest circles is likely to be of particular value in this regard. And it needs to be, because these are still very basic, skeleton organisations which require a lot more self-motivating volunteers to get involved if they are to fulfil their potential.

Having thrown a great deal of effort into urban areas over the spring of this year, it is likely that we will need to switch a proportion of our summertime effort back to more rural areas. The Labour Government has announced that no special efforts will be made to save British agriculture from elimination by the relentless march of the 'globalism' that all the old parties are so enthusiastic about. Farmers have been told that nothing can be done to help them, they must diversify or die.

As there is only a limited demand for extra golf courses, this means that most farm businesses will die. Just as Margaret Thatcher murdered our coal, steel and shipbuilding industries, so Tony Blair has pronounced the death sentence of British agriculture.

As the grim reality sinks in, this is going to lead to renewed Countryside Marches and farmers' direct action that will dwarf - in anger, as well as numbers - the pro-Field sports and anti-imports demonstrations we saw a couple of years ago. This new wave of unrest will give rise to all sorts of opportunities for a well-organised nationalist party to provide real direction and leadership for a mass protest movement which will be running ahead of 'respectable' leaders who will shy away from endorsing the radical, nationalist solutions that are the only way out of the crisis of globalisation. This process will inevitably take years, but we are likely to see the first steps on that road being taken later this year.

To extract the maximum possible benefit from these great opportunities, we will need to find the time and discipline during all the excitement and bustle of electioneering and recruitment to provide the various levels of political education and organisational training needed by newcomers and old hands alike.

Finally, there are two other factors that will have a big influence on how far towards our goal we progress in the rest of this momentous year.

First, we need to increase further the steady income that makes all these things possible. Second, we need to continue and intensify the process whereby experienced but lapsed nationalist activists and past officials are reinvolved in active politics in our ranks.

Several initiatives are in hand to contact many of these people and convince them that the British National Party has now "got what it takes" to bring the success of modernist nationalism to Britain. In the end, however, it's up to the individuals concerned.

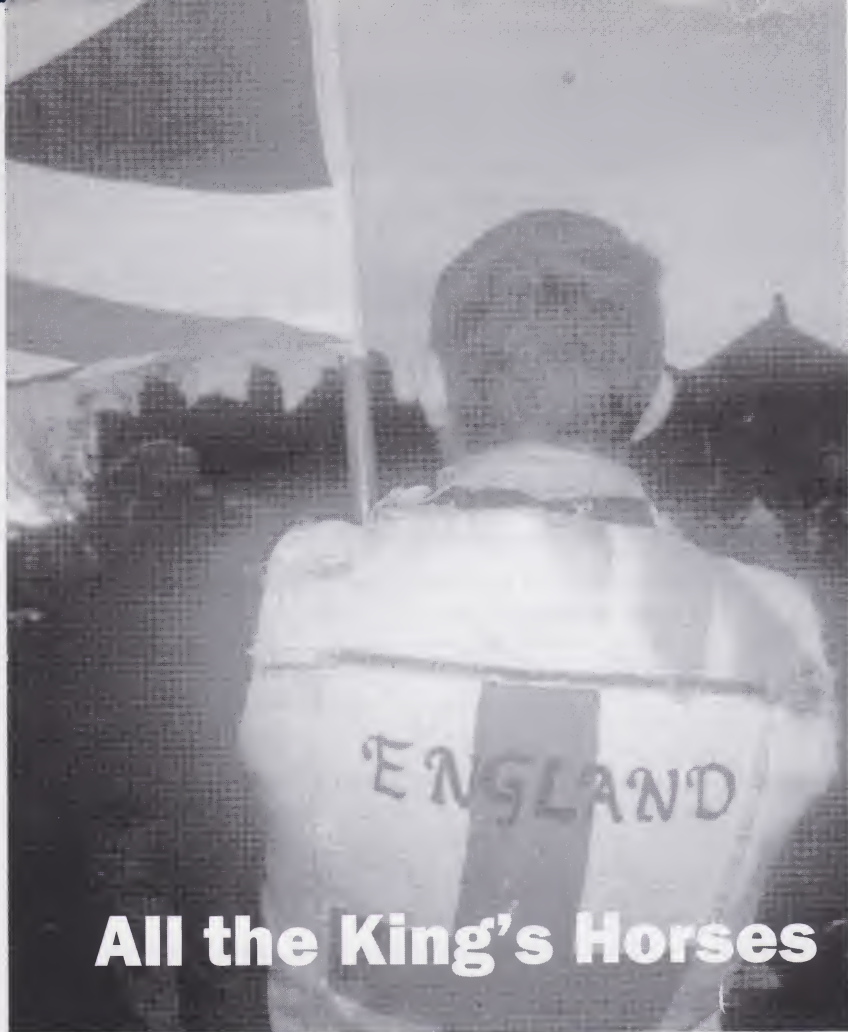
A very significant number of these people have got back involved with us to various degrees in the last six months, accelerating a process of *de facto* nationalist unification that has been going on for several years. Of those who are left outside the BNP fold, there are a few who we wouldn't want at any price, but that vast majority are good people who would be both welcome and very helpful. Their decision to join our team will enable us to grow even faster, and to turn some very ambitious plans into reality.

And we need to, because Britain is ceasing to be British, and key areas of our economy are being Europeanised or globalised out of existence, at an ever-increasing rate. Quite simply, we do not have much time. So now is the moment for the 'old hands' to climb back on board the nationalist ship.

Those few who prefer to sit it out, ignoring the very real progress we are now making, do the Cause no good and bring themselves no honour. The more an individual has to offer, the greater his or her duty to play a constructive and active role in the work everyone else is doing to build our movement.

Exciting and challenging times lie ahead. Everyone who has the best interests of Britain, and the British National Party, at heart, will want to share in this excitement and rise to the challenge.





All the King's Horses

Nick Griffin asks how British patriots can adapt to meet the challenge of English nationalism

RIGHT:

A news-clipping from the Bexley & Dartford Newshopper. It is clearly intended to condition public opinion with the intent of breaking up our ancient kingdom

MY GRANDFATHER once told me the story of how, during the First World War, he and a fellow NCO were given the job of escorting a soldier who had received a military prison sentence back to his regimental base in Ireland. The train journey from Flanders entailed an overnight stop in London and the prisoner asked if he could go off and spend the night with his wife, who lived in the capital.

The two guards agreed, only to spend an uncomfortable time at the railway the next station the next morning, as the man turned up half-an-hour late. Eventually confirmed in their faith in the man's basically good nature, they continued their journey, travelling through England and Wales before sailing to Dublin and then catching another train to their destination in the Irish countryside. Having delivered their unhappy but grateful fellow soldier to the authorities, they headed back to the trenches, stopping overnight in Dublin to enjoy the warm hospitality that city then accorded to English soldiers wearing the same uniform as so many of her own sons. I relate this story to illustrate a fact that most people who lament Blair's break up of the United Kingdom overlook: British unity isn't something that is about to come to an end, it is something that existed and was shattered some eighty years ago. What is going on now, with the Government pushing to force Northern Ireland out of the British family, and with the bogus, multiracial 'nationalists' of the SNP and Plaid Cymru striving to do the same for Scotland and Wales, is not therefore something new, but the culmination of a trend that has existed for an entire long lifetime.

The latest DNA studies at Oxford University show that today's native English, Scots, Welsh, Ulsterfolk and Irish are literally 99 per cent descended - at least on the maternal line - in slightly different proportions from a tiny number of Stone Age settlers who arrived in this corner of North West Europe in several waves between 40,000 and 10,000 years ago. Stonehenge, Avebury, Newgrange, Callanish and the other ancient sacred sites of these islands were

all built by the same people - our common ancestors.

Inevitably, a jumble of factors - distance; invasions by tiny but better armed military bands; the ambitions of royal families; the chance outcomes of ancient battles; climate and economics - led to the existence among these people of a great diversity of language, culture and traditions. Not even the most ardent Westminster imperialist could ever deny that the home family of the British Empire was made up of four quite distinct nations: England; Scotland; Wales and Ireland. Furthermore, the rise of Irish nationalism made it clear that a combination of tribal differences stretching back at least several thousand years, migrations to and from Scotland, and more recent religious rivalries, has created in the north of the island of Ireland a quite distinct Ulster identity which is just as entitled to claim nationhood as its southern neighbour.

To the purist, the patchwork is even further confused by the big historical gap between the Gaelic hegemony introduced into the Scottish Highlands and Islands in the Dark Ages, and the English speaking settlement of the Lowlands at the same time. And, of course, there is the question of Manx and the semi-independent status of the Isle of Man, and the lingering traces of separate nationality in Cornwall, where enthusiasts have revived a language that is very closely related to Welsh and Breton.

While these differences existed in the confident British state of the late nineteenth century, they did no harm to the fundamental unity and common interests of the people involved. Indeed, the Victorians clearly saw in the scattered remnants of the old Highland clan culture something that could be used to create the martial traditions which made the Scottish regiments such a vital part of the Imperial success story. For the truth is that everything that was remotely connected with the Highland rebellions of 1715 and 1745 had been brutally stamped out after Culloden; today's Scottish identity - the bagpipes, kilts, tartans and so on - was forged by the Victorians, and their belief in the strength that can come from diversity and friendly rivalry was vindicated on the battlefields of the world. But identity is what identity feels, so it is no less real or potent today for being arguably synthetic.

The problem today, however, is that the differences



which once led to friendly and constructive rivalry within the British family of nations are now being used, quite deliberately, to drive wedges between us which threaten to complete the disillusion of the United Kingdom that began when a combination of heavy-handed arrogance, government cowardice and Republican terrorism led to the breaking off of the Irish Free State.

Back in 1977 I picked up, at the Freshers' Fair in Cambridge University, a document by the Young European Federalists, a pro-European Union pressure group that was trying to recruit young undergraduates. Although I had already been involved in the anti-EEC struggle for several years, I was shocked by the cynicism of what these people had to say. The pamphlet took it for granted that its readers would support the aim of a Federal Europe, but warned that the mass of ordinary people are too backward to know what is good for them. The public, it said, were 'not yet ready' to embrace political federalism, so needed to be 'acclimatised' to the concept through subterfuge. It suggested, for example, that public utilities such as regional water boards could be used to encourage people to think in regional, rather than national terms.

This, then, is the devious and deceitful mentality of the Europhiliacs and, of course, they neither started nor finished with water boards. The same process can be seen at work all too clearly in the way in which various pro-European funding and propaganda agencies have done everything possible to encourage Scottish, Welsh and English regional separatism.

Thus, for example, the silly left-wing civic nationalists of Plaid Cymru were delighted when Blair - a key player in the project to break up Britain - forced through the establishment of the Welsh National Assembly. But they would be much less happy to learn that, in the eyes of Brussels, Wales is not a nation at all. Rather, in the European Council of the Regions, which is destined to play a key role in the coming federal Europe, Wales is classified as just another region. Despite having the oldest living European language, despite the rugby, the Eisteddfodau and all the songs, Wales is on line to be 'represented' in the European Superstate by just two out of more than two hundred representatives in the Council of the Regions. Wake up and see the con trick!

The reason for all this is very simple: a united British state is large enough, politically and economically, to be able to break away from the European Empire and once again go it alone. But a set of islands broken up between a whole clutch of mutually suspicious, squabbling, bureaucratic statelets would have no choice but to bow to the Imperial yoke for ever.

And now, finally, we get to the real crux of this article. For the biggest weapon which the Eurocrats have in their drive to break up Britain is one they have only just started to use: English nationalism.

Just a few years ago, English nationalism was non-existent. A handful of right-wing Tories and Catholic traditionalists ran tiny campaigns to try to encourage people to wear a red rose on St. George's Day. For years they were banging their heads against a very solid brick wall and then, almost overnight, everything changed.

Newscasters and weather men at the BBC started to wear red roses on April 23rd, national newspapers started to encourage their readers to mark the day as well, then the manufacturers of greetings cards - ever quick to find yet another day that 'needs' to be celebrated with a card - jumped on the bandwagon. That, of course, is the natural response of businessmen seeing the chance to make a quick extra profit, but it shouldn't blind us to the fact that the whole 'nationalistic' St. George's Day movement was started by a mass media that is relentlessly and systematically internationalist.

The BBC in particular has for years been very accurately referred to as the Brussels Broadcasting Corporation. There can be no doubt that the intention of those who decided to popularise the wearing of the 'patriotic' red rose was to encourage English nationalism, not because they have any sympathy with England or the English, but because they think it will provide the hammer needed to complete the break up of Britain.

But those who rub the dusty old lamp of nationalism without knowledge of its power may well be dismayed by the genie they unwittingly conjure up. A classic example of this is the film *Braveheart*. This powerful but historically inaccurate and deceitful piece of anti-English racism was clearly designed to encourage Scottish nationalism, as indeed it did. But while its makers might have intended that Scottish football fans should start painting St. Andrews Crosses on their faces after seeing its blue-and-white painted warriors, they assuredly did *not* foresee the possibility that thousands of English fans would react by wearing the Cross of St. George in the same way.

This was a key factor behind the way in which English sports fans have, within just a few years, virtually abandoned their unjustified but long-established habit of waving Union Flags, in favour of the plain red and white cross that had been almost unused in England for centuries. A friend of mine who works in a big car plant in Southern England told me recently that, whereas many of the older men there have fading Union Flag tattoos, the younger ones overwhelmingly favour the Cross of St. George. The key reason they give when asked - and I have heard of a similar trend among young whites from BNP activists in multi-racial towns and cities from Peterborough to Burnley - is that "the Asians are British, but we're English."

Of course, we know this isn't true, but the media and liberal educationalists have put a great amount of effort into promoting the view that British nationality is a question of passports rather than of blood. Clearly they have been quite successful, but the result has not been to make young whites accept non-white immigrants as their fellow citizens, but to set them looking for a separate identity of their own.

And, increasingly, the most patriotic and racially aware of our young whites - our natural recruiting base - are finding it in their Englishness, which poses potentially very serious difficulties for the British National Party.

It would be damaging enough that more and more of our compatriots, especially the young, feel less and less sympathy with the terminology and the flag that we habitually use. But an even bigger danger is that, at some stage over the next few years, someone else is going to start waving the English flag in real earnest. For whoever does so is going to unleash the hitherto untapped power of English nationalism that is growing so rapidly. The media have turned English nationalism into an open goal, and the first political party to kick the ball at it will score. Whether we approve of that red-and-white patriotism is irrelevant. Whether it's a genuine revival or the artificial creation of the Europhiliacs is immaterial. What counts is that this *is* a powerful wave of raw nationalism. And the only question we have to ask ourselves is whether we can find a way to ride it and harness it, or whether we will just play King Canute and, by trying to stand against it, allow it to wash us away?

Let me put it very plainly: we need to find ways to harness the fast growing force of English nationalism to the cause of white survival in these islands, because if we don't use it, someone else will - and for a different end. Whether they are the Conservatives, or civic nationalists in the UKIP mould, or perhaps some totally

Continued on page 17...

SOCIETY FOR NORDISH PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY



Shannen Doherty

(USA)



Katie Holmes

(USA)

Pierce Brosnan

(Ireland)



John Lennon

Robbie Williams



Tyrone Power

(Liverpool, England) (Stoke-on-Trent, England) (USA, Irish ancestry)

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- ☐ Maps & Charts
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WEBSITE REVIEW

The Society for Nordish Physical Anthropology website can be found at http://members.xoom.com/infa_snpa/index.htm

Reviewed by
Simon Darby

ALTHOUGH not a political site, this site will be of interest to anyone involved in fighting the process of the systematic destruction of the races, commonly known as multiculturalism.

The term "Nordish Physical Anthropology" is used to refer here to the racial origins of the people of Northern Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The authors of the site justify the reasons for their research as the lack of serious research in this field since the 1950's together with their acknowledgement of the massive world-wide influence of our people.

The site itself is quick to load, stylishly put together with its contents easy to navigate. As you would expect from a serious scientific document, the site includes a full reference section along with a glossary of scientific terms for Anthropological phillistines like myself!

With essays and excerpts not only in English but in Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish, this website can truly claim to be designed for international consumption.

There are various meticulously drawn maps and charts illustrating European racial traits that would be made this site visiting on their own. However, the real attraction of this site is the race gallery. In this section photographs of well known people are used to represent various subracial types. Ironically even a photograph of Tony Blair is used to illustrate the Celtic Nordic subracial classification! Other photographic examples include, Mel Gibson, Liz Hurley, Hugh Grant, Sheena Easton, John Lennon and Robbie Williams.

It is not just the field of politics that is benefiting from the gradual erosion of the psychological iron curtain of political

correctness. With the Internet as a catalyst, a new age of free thought is to beginning to permeate the world of science too.

The three Oslo University students who constructed this website go to great lengths to point out the apolitical status of their work and it is only fair to them to treat this site as they would wish. However, the relaxing of political constraints and taboos on scientific research can only but boost the struggle to ensure that our people have the right to their own identity.

Diary Dates

Saturday 8th July

Trafalgar Club Dinner

- The first annual dinner for the BNP's most dedicated supporters.

Saturday 12th - Sunday 13th August

Red, White and Blue Summer Festival

- Saturday is a family day, ending with a series of social events

- Sunday is a political day, with seminars, workshops, monster meeting and grand finale. Don't miss out, be there!

Freedom Promotions

Freedom Promotions, the BNP's newly created, official merchandising department, has already increased its stock range. Although the freedom promotions team have only just got going, they have already greatly increased their range of enamel badges. These include: Crossed Union Jacks; Union Jacks crossed with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick; Welsh and Ulster flags, and many more. Price £2 each plus 40p p&p. Send SAE to 'Freedom Promotions' for a full list. The BNP roundel badge has been out of stock for some time but is being reproduced shortly. Wear your flag with pride! BNP key rings with logo in red, white and blue are still available at just £1.50. Postage 40p per order (overseas £1) or free for orders over £15.

BNP 'Best of British' T-shirts are also available from stock for just £7.50 including p&p. Sizes M, L and XL.

Allow 21 days for delivery. For bulk rates or other queries please call 0709 100 1874.

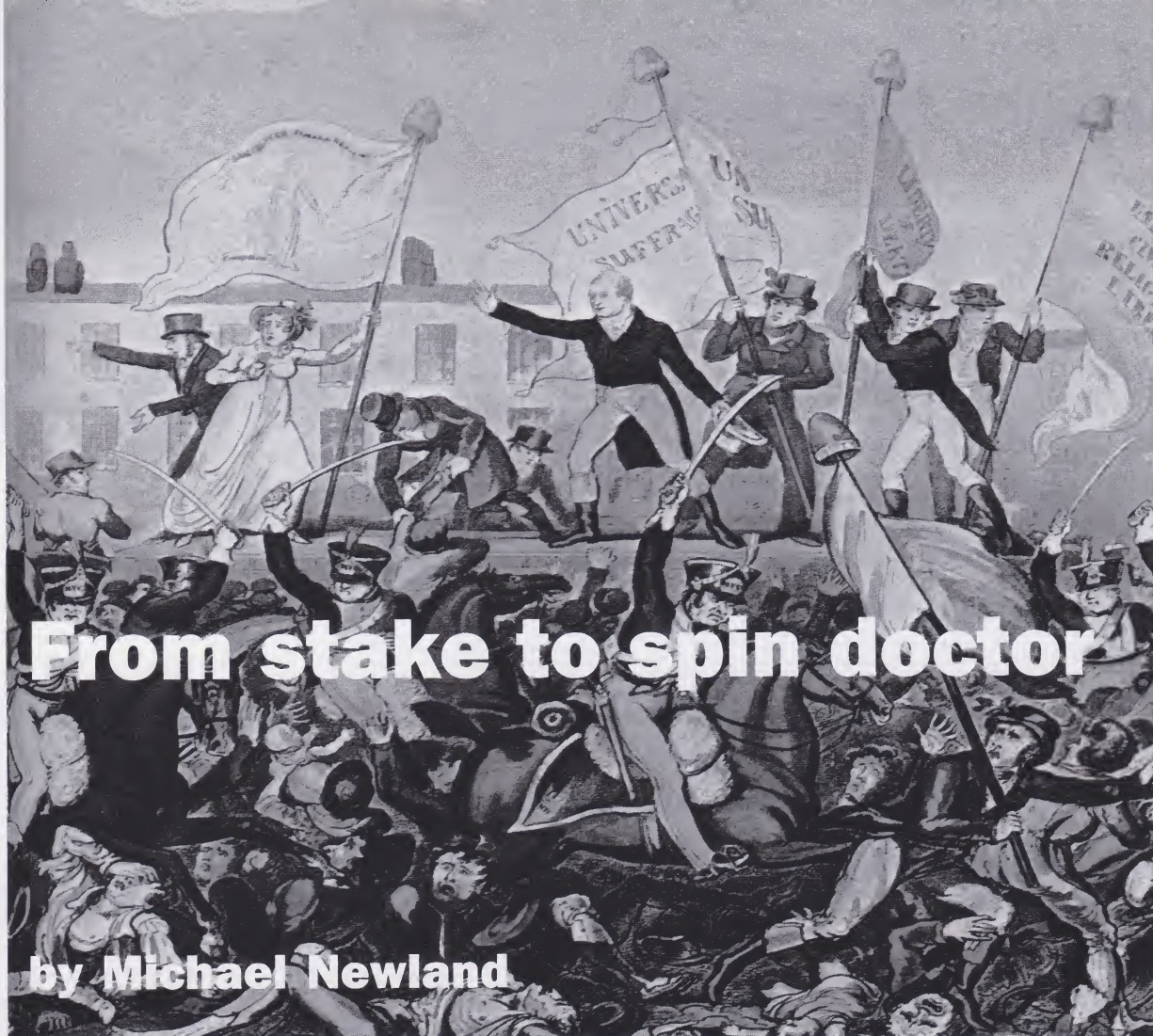
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BNP



From stake to spin doctor

by Michael Newland

WE IN BRITAIN like to speak of our proud tradition of freedom of speech, which continues to be eroded by the cult of political correctness. In reality, a degree of freedom of speech which has been the envy of people in other countries is something of comparatively recent origin - and short-lived as the grip of terror in the form of political correctness has intensified. Over the centuries there have been considerable ups and downs in the battle for freedom of expression, and we are now in one of the more depressing phases - but there is some light at the end of the tunnel in the form of European human rights law, and the growth of the Internet.

One can distinguish three quite distinct phases in the state's attempts to prevent people speaking their minds. Historically, the sheer effort put into suppressing freedom of speech is astonishing, but also an indicator of the power of ideas. The first phase, beginning a century after the Norman Conquest, concerned preventing dissent from the dogmas of the official church. Burnings at the stake began in 1210, and the draconian Statute of Heretics lasted until the reign of Charles II. A early safety valve was allowed to a degree in the curious manifestation of the travelling entertainers known as Fools, whose humorous attacks on orthodoxy were grudgingly permitted.

By Tudor times, the Fools had been neutered by becoming state employees. The same sort of process is at work today in the form of highly-paid newspaper columnists, who specialise in putting on a show of robustly attacking the state, while knowing exactly on which side their bread is buttered when it comes to receipt of a pay cheque.

The second phase began in the middle of the 18th century. Most people did not have the vote, and in the new mood of the period began to complain about it, and also to demand the right to meet together and criticise the

government. The French Revolution fuelled discontent, and, in its aftermath, British governments, in holy terror of the revolutionary mood spreading from France, passed a succession of Acts of Parliament, the 'Six Acts', introducing such swingeing restrictions on public meetings that it was almost impossible to hold them without fear of arrest or being cut down by the military. Eleven died and hundreds were injured during the Peterloo Massacre in 1819, when a mass meeting in North East England was attacked by cavalry. The leading figures were tried and imprisoned.

Much of the worst of the legislation was allowed to lapse in the decades following the defeat of Napoleon, and mass meetings and marches by the Chartist movement for greater democracy were reluctantly permitted until government became frightened and largely succeeded in driving the meetings off the streets in the 1840s. After pitched battles with the police in Hyde Park in the 1860s, the government accepted a right of free speech in the portion of the park now known as Speaker's Corner, and a tradition of open air meetings throughout the country became part of national life, only being eroded in the television and radio age.

A generation ago, politicians were accustomed to public meetings and dealing with rumbustious heckling. That has become a largely lost art in a time of the television interview, during which official interviewers try to give the impression of being independent critics of government - a sort of pretend public heckling. Even *The Archers* is now a vehicle for government propaganda, as the BBC was forced to admit recently. Yet those familiar with dealing with the BBC are well-acquainted with the air of injured innocence it usually exudes at any suggestion of a lack of independence from its paymasters in Downing Street.

The present phase of increasing erosion of the right to criticise is far more serious even than the earlier attempts to prevent religious debate, or block attacks on the authority of the state - although those remain to a degree objectives. What is now being attempted in Britain is the complete destruction of the British people and their society under the cover stories 'anti-racism,' 'the fight against discrimination,' and 'equality policy.' We are supposed to give ourselves up to our own eradication without a murmur of protest.

The huge and surprisingly open debates about the shape of a post-war society, organised by the government within the armed forces towards the end of World War Two - over 60,000 lectures were given to the troops by civilians in 1943 alone - appeared to presage a far more democratic post-war world than the one which eventually emerged. The writer recalls an unforgettable occasion during the late 1950s when, one dark night, the Metropolitan Police threatened to beat him up for carrying a novel by DH Lawrence!

Dr Donald Stevens chronicled a particularly disgraceful example in 'Incident at Poole' (www.bnp.net/poole.html and Spearhead June 1997). A peaceful BNP meeting of about twenty mostly middle-aged people was listening to a talk on the Boxer Rebellion of 1898, in the back room of a South Coast public house, when policemen burst in to halt this outrage against the state. The paramilitaries were a little nonplussed by Dr Stevens' British Museum reader's pass, and nothing further was heard from them after the traditional intimidatory 'taking of names'. It is fair to say that most state activity against white people, who wish to continue to be granted the right to argue that they should be allowed to continue to breathe, is less heavy-handed, but all the more sinister in its attempts not to make itself too widely known.

Warning off the proprietors of venues at which perfectly legal BNP meetings are to be held used to be something of a cottage industry for the police. It seems largely to have fallen into disuse in recent years, but still occurs from time to time. But the bulk of state attempts to block debate about the dismantling of Britain are directed towards setting up a false facade of democratic discussion in the form of the 'controlled' media.

The method is a neat one. An illusion is created of open debate between all sides of the argument, represented by 'experts'. Since the participants are carefully selected solely to represent a narrow range of approved opinion, the entire affair is little more than a racket designed to deceive the public. The public is expected to believe that they are genuine participants by proxy in a democratic debate on the state of the nation, and what they would like to see for the country in the future.

Rare exception

The writer has lost count of the number of times the BNP has been asked to participate in open discussions on television or radio. The invitations are almost invariably cancelled as the transmission date approaches. In ten years the number of exceptions can be counted on a hand with a finger or two missing! Talk Radio was originally billed as offering open access to everyone - an electronic version of the soap box meeting - but try telephoning to say anything outside the narrowly permitted limits! A rare and creditable exception was the James Whale show, when the writer was allowed two hours of live air time to represent the BNP. The usual procedure is the promise of a taped interview. If nothing damaging to the BNP is said then, as a rule, the interview will never see the light of day. "If you want to be heard, make a fool of yourself" is the unspoken instruction!

The printed media, in so far as they have retained any independence at all compared with the total subjugation of television, is now being brought under full control. New Labour's totalitarians have spent years quietly making sure that the national newspapers are packed out with pliant placemen. Stray too far from supporting the big agenda - our destruction - and the sturdy placeman can forget about being fed stories by the Government, let alone the prospect of a knighthood or peerage.

One newspaper, the Daily Mail, has been claimed to remain reasonably independent. Certainly, it is very critical of Labour. The game is given away, however, by what it omits to say. The Mail bemoans the destruction of Britain - the usual facade of free debate is maintained - but will never support any movement genuinely opposed to it. The Tories are allowed to bluster their pretence of opposition, but anyone who still believes their intentions are any different from Labour's had better wake up!

No wonder the view of the man in the street is that nothing can be done about anything - precisely the demoralising conclusion he is intended to draw. Complain and he will be told about the vast and growing media, everyone catered for somewhere, and so on. The semblance of a genuine debate is supposed to be taken for the substance of one, and it is difficult to argue if you have not seen the real workings of the media at first hand.

The task of the liberation movement to which we belong is to persuade our growing army of potential supporters that something can be done - and that it is not really that difficult. Fortunately, producing and printing political literature has never been cheaper or easier. A few people sitting at computers in their homes can produce a newspaper or a magazine near comparable in quality to those produced by the armies who work for the giant media combines. We are doing it at Identity.

The Internet too is a Trojan Horse which can defeat censorship. Who cares that universities, for example, have blocked out all views but those of the left for nearly forty years, by banning meetings? Anyone who wants to read the message of liberation is now spoiled for choice. New web sites open every day - a dozen for every one closed down. It has been said that European communism was brought down by the uncontrollable use of photocopiers. The Internet is more powerful still.

In October, the European Convention on Human Rights becomes part of British law. The High Court has already anticipated its effects in favour of a far wider right to freedom of speech. What the law will shortly say is that everyone can express their opinions, even if other people claim to be offended, provided one is polite and does not call for violence. We will also have a specific right to freedom of assembly in order to express our opinions - preventing arbitrary state antics like those suffered by Dr Stevens at his meeting. We may not like the intrusion of European law into our country, but political movements must use every weapon afforded them.

There are periods when Britain and its people reach a watershed of discontent about the view of the world put to them by the state and the media. There is an eruption of interest in new ideas, and an uncontrollable appetite for discussion. It happened in the 1640s during the Civil War, during the nineteenth century as a result of the massive misery and discontent with the system of government which arose from the Industrial Revolution, and during the last war.

The same is likely to happen in the next decades. The need for a recognisable community to live in, which we call nationalism, will be the focus of an exercise of freedom of speech. It will not be easy for the state and its placemen, much as they would wish it, to control the ferment. It is our task to make their destructive job impossible.

LEFT:

The Peterloo Massacre. Eleven were killed and hundreds injured by a totalitarian government

ECONOMICS



Dr D. E. Michael explains the complex economics of pragmatism and long-term prosperity. He covers social credit, self-sufficiency, money management, interest rates, the European Union, the London Stock Exchange and the future of nationalist economic policy. He gives a credible alternative to the present free-trade policies that the world is pursuing.

WHAT SORT OF ECONOMIC POLICY would be suitable for a modern nationalist party that wishes to make itself electable? Should it be revolutionary or cautious, dogmatic or pragmatic, interventionist or libertarian? How should it deal with international financial institutions? I want to argue that we need to rethink these issues carefully if we are to transform ourselves from a fringe organization to an electable political party while not compromising on basic principles.

The four 'facts of life' of nationalist economics

I want to begin with what we might call the four 'facts of life' of nationalist economic policy. These are basic truths that any nationalist economic policy must face.

Fact of life number one: the economic policy we employ will need to reflect the economy that we inherit. Clearly, if we inherit a clapped-out economy we will need a far more radical economic policy than if we inherit a prosperous economy. If, on the other hand, we inherit a prosperous economy we will have to be very careful not to kill the geese that have laid the golden eggs otherwise we shall rightly be blamed for any resulting economic decline.

Fact of life number two: nationalist economic policy must walk a delicate tightrope between two potentially conflicting tasks: satisfying our own constituency by implementing nationalistic policies where appropriate on the one hand - we have to renegotiate our relationship with the European Union, help our farmers, and so forth - and keeping the economy running smoothly on the other



ABOVE:
The last remnants of the British coal industry, which has been destroyed by globalism

hand. To put it another way, we need to implement our policies in such a way as to avoid doing anything that might cause an economic decline (with the inevitable political backlash against us that any such decline would provoke).

Fact of life number three: the British people are more interested in becoming and remaining prosperous than in economic dogma. Most voters are more interested in their savings, their mortgages, their pensions, their wages than in high-flown debates between Keynesians and monetarists, or social credit theory. They do not look to the BNP for a 'second industrial revolution' or a nationalist equivalent of *Das Kapital*. They do look to us to be able to give a clear account of how we are going to pay for our proposed political and social measures. Furthermore, they look to us for reassurance that we are not going to do anything that will make them worse off economically.

Fact of life number four: we do not want to sell out on our basic nationalist principles. Our economic policy must make possible the radical political and social transformations that we wish to promote; it should not stand in their way. It needs to provide funds where funds are necessary. Conversely, it should not waste money on unnecessary experiments with the economy when that same money could be used to transform our political and social landscape.

What follows from all this?

At the moment we have an economy that is prosperous relative to the economies of most other countries. The prosperity is indeed concentrated in certain sectors of the economy (particularly services, rather than manufacturing), and in certain geographical regions (the South rather than the North and West). Nevertheless, Britain on the whole is doing quite well in economic terms. This indicates that, at the moment, there is a danger that excessively radical economic policy could lead to a sharp decline in the wealth of our service industries and, instead of spreading prosperity northward and into the manufacturing sector, it could spread poverty southward and into the services sector.

Rethinking nationalist economic policy

It has been argued by some nationalists in the past that there is, in Britain today, a massive potential demand for British goods that is being met by cheap goods from abroad; that there are armies of the unemployed and factories standing idle; that all we need to do is to match local supply and local demand, disengage from the world economy, and then all will be well. Now let us leave aside the tiny issue of whether there really is such a great demand for British goods (as opposed to cheaper goods made in the Third World where wages are far lower). Let us gloss over the small matter of whether there really are armies of unemployed people just waiting to provide these supposedly much-demanded goods (on 13 October 1999 the number of Britons without a job fell to 1.210 million - the lowest in twenty years - standing at 5.9% of the workforce, as compared to 11% in France, 9.2% in Germany, and 9.3% over the 15 countries of the European Union).

Let us not dwell on the issue of whether there really are all these empty factories that could suddenly be converted overnight into viable operational businesses - old coal pits that could rapidly and miraculously be breathed into life as fast-food restaurants, for example, or abandoned steelworks that could be rejuvenated to produce fluffy toys. Let us not even mock the notion that the future of Britain's economy lies with our manufacturing sector rather than the services sector (in the three months to August 1999 British manufacturing lost 154,000 jobs and provides only 3.98 million jobs altogether whereas the services

sector is the power behind our economic growth and is rapidly expanding). No. Let us consider instead the sheer terror that this old-style approach to nationalist economics would cause among our prospective voters.

Never mind the multi-millionaire who can shift his investments to other shores at the click of a mouse. Consider instead the humble British worker, whose job can also vanish to other shores, to be performed in a factory financed by that investment that the millionaire has transferred overseas. Consider, too, the humble British shopkeeper who would suddenly find himself obliged to put up prices to unheard-of heights because he can no longer obtain supplies of cheap goods from overseas and is obliged to buy locally manufactured goods made by British workers who demand much higher wages than those paid in Poland or Indonesia. Consider the small businessman who finds the cost of his supplies going through the metaphorical roof for exactly the same reason. Consider the poor housewife who has to pay these higher prices too. Consider the pensioner who sees his life's savings wiped out as the London Stock Exchange collapses in the sudden rush to get money out of Britain before things begin to change. Are these people really likely to support such old-style nationalist policies? Is this really the direction in which we want to go?

Radical economic change under circumstances of relative prosperity would terrify not only the stock-market investors and multinationals (who are not traditionally our constituency), but also the small businessmen and those ordinary workers who live in fear of losing their jobs (and who are, I submit, very much our constituency). In a prosperous economy, much might be lost and little gained by such undue radicalism.

Of course, it would be a very different kettle of fish if we inherited a clapped-out economy where people were crying out for economic change. Yes - if there really were many millions of hopeless, jobless souls, if there really were usable business premises and plant standing idle, if British wages were really so low that we could disengage from the world economy with no ill effect, if our stock market were at an all-time low and heading fast downwards - then radical change would be demanded by the electorate and we would have to deliver the goods. However, these conditions do not exist in modern-day Britain. We have the lowest unemployment rate of any major EU state. We have had the fastest growth rate of any major EU country over the last five years - primarily as a result of our booming services sector. The price of shares here is still very, very high. To advocate the sort of radical policies that would be appropriate for a clapped-out economy in modern-day Britain would be politically suicidal.

EXCALIBUR

EXCALIBUR, the BNP's official youth movement is now up and running! Its broadsheet, also called *Excalibur*, is now available on subscription! Basic rate for UK residents is £5, all overseas £8. Send subs to:

PO Box 44, Bexleyheath, Kent DA7 6ZS.

All young readers of *Identity* between 14 and 24 need to register with the youth circle by sending their details to the same address. By registering, you will receive a regular youth circle members' bulletin as well as additional information.

Web: www.bnp.org.uk

What we need to do at the moment is to reassure people. We need to explain how we will pay for our political and social policies. We need to anticipate objections to these explanations and have good answers ready. We need to reassure the millionaire and pensioner alike that their investments are safe with us. We need to reassure the worker that his boss is not suddenly going to close his factory and relocate to cheaper premises overseas. We need to reassure the unemployed that the services sector will continue to grow, offering real, economically viable opportunities rather than lurid fantasies of restoring nineteenth-century Victorian mills to produce the sort of goods that could be obtained for a small fraction of the cost from existing businesses overseas. We need to reassure the shopkeeper and the small businessman that their traditional customers and suppliers will not disappear. We need to reassure the housewife that prices are not going to leap into the stratosphere.

What should be really revolutionary about us, in contrast with the Establishment parties, is this: with the old parties, politics is subordinated to economic dogma; with us, economic policy should be subordinated to our political and social goals, including the goal of sustained prosperity. To put it crudely: we must be guided by pragmatism and not economic dogma. For us the question should not be 'what does our ideology tell us to do to our economy?' It should be 'what do we need to do to our economy in order to make our country prosperous so that we can afford to implement our radical political and social policies, and so that we can do so with the continued support of our people?'

This does not mean that we should ignore traditional nationalist economic dreams. What it does mean is that we must subordinate those dreams to the harsh realities of getting our political and social policies implemented and consolidating our hold on power. In other words we should pursue a policy of economic gradualism. At first, our economic policy should be aimed at reassuring everyone and keeping the economy ticking over. As we consolidate control and get the major political changes through, then we will create room - political space, if you like - to do more radical things, including more radical things on the economic front.

The economics of pragmatism and gradualism

What does an approach of pragmatism and gradualism imply in terms of our position on economic theory? We are not under any obligation to worship at any particular ideological temple when it comes to economics. There are times when Thatcherite liberalism works; there are times when hefty socialist intervention works. Look at Singapore. Here they had no choice other than to embrace laissez faire economics and encourage multi-nationals: they are a small island without natural resources other than the intelligence of their own people. The genius of Lee Kwan Yew was to combine nationalist politics with liberal economic policy - and in doing so, transform a previously rat-infested hellhole of a city to a tremendously powerful economic force. In other countries, however, liberal economic policy has had or is having precisely the opposite effect. South Africa is a paradigm of a place where massive state control was absolutely necessary - although now it is probably too late. The multinationals have been a malign force there for years, and they have brought about political and social chaos and a truly dramatic decline in what was once a formidable economy. Had the old Afrikaner regime consolidated its hold on the press, the mineral industry, and agriculture, a very different state of affairs would have been seen. It did not do so because it allowed itself to be influenced by liberal economic dogma when pursuing such dogma was not in

the interests of the economy or, indeed, in the political interests of its own constituency.

In short, we need horses for courses. Pragmatism. Where socialistic intervention is needed, let us intervene. Where it could be counterproductive, let's keep out and allow the markets to perform. In the services sector, the free market is working in Britain's favour. Let us encourage it. We need to look at our declining manufacturing and agricultural sectors, however, from a much more socialistic point of view. There may be a case for planning these industries centrally (which is not the same thing as running them centrally). We need to consider carefully how large these industries should be, how each should be run, and so forth, taking into account the needs of the country as well as the views of those who work in these sectors, and we need to consider whether there are sensible ways in which the state can assist these industries to make a positive contribution to the British economy. We need to consider a segmental approach to economics, accepting that what works in one sector may not work in another sector.

No sell outs

Some nationalists will be feeling very uncomfortable with this. Isn't this talk of pragmatism and gradualism the thin end of the wedge? Might it not lead to a policy of selling out to international pressures? Several points need to be made in response to these concerns.

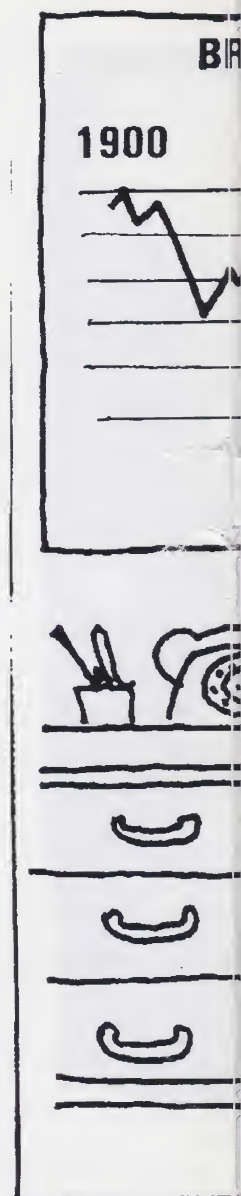
First, pragmatism has long been a hallmark of nationalist movements overseas, going back as far as the late 1920s. Modern nationalist movements in countries such as Singapore, Italy, and Austria have shown that this approach can generate real benefits without sacrificing political principles and without advocating the sacrifice of national autonomy.

Second, our traditional enmity towards international finance stems partly from conspiracy theory and partly from a fear that economics would be used as a weapon against a radical nationalist regime, in much the same way that it was used against Rhodesia and South Africa. With regard to conspiracy theory, let it be said immediately that if there is an international conspiracy as outlined in Chesterton's *New Unhappy Lords* - if there really are economic forces out there with such power, which have consolidated their position to such an extent - it is surely in our interest to avoid unnecessarily provoking those forces into taking action against us. We are far more likely to achieve our political and social goals if we implement them in a humane and well-considered manner that will convince powerful international forces to treat us as another Singapore rather than another Serbia. This means sending out clear and unambiguous signals to our traditional enemies, conducting dialogue with them, and negotiating hard for political space.

Third, we really have little alternative. A party with unappealing and unworkable economic policies would be very unlikely to get elected and if by some miracle it did get elected then it would very quickly be thrown out once the effects of poor economic policy started to bite.

Fourth, I suggest that sitting on the political sidelines and advocating 'fairytale economics' is far more of a 'sell out' to the cause of nationalism than limited and pragmatic compromise with people and institutions that we might not necessarily particularly like in order to generate workable policies and real political advances.

Fifth, the real sell outs in politics occur when the leaders of political movements become tired of implementing policies that they perceive rightly or wrongly as unworkable. Mikhail Gorbachev sold out on traditional Soviet communism when he saw that it was not working, and he set in motion a chain of events that destroyed the

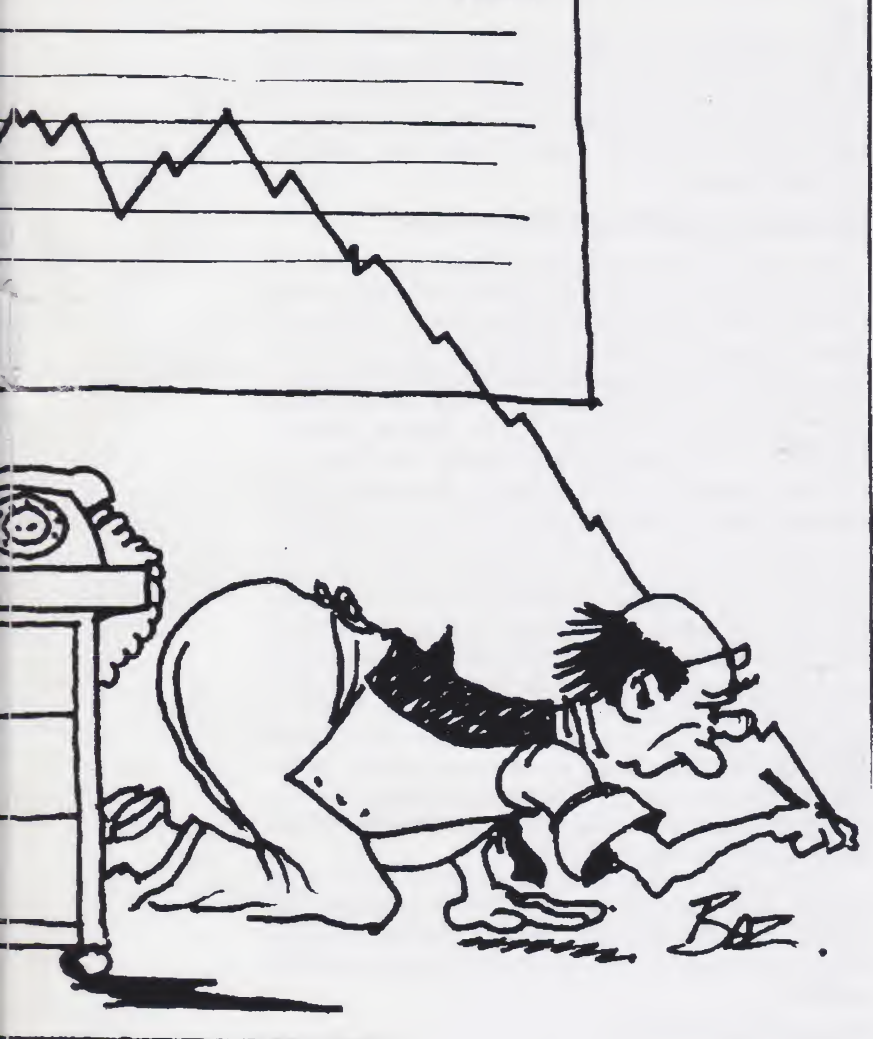


ABOVE:

The rapid economic decline of Britain is due to a hundred years of political refusal to be realistic

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL STATUS

1999



entire system. When F. W. de Klerk allowed himself to be persuaded that apartheid was not going to work, he sold out the Afrikaner people and plunged his country into economic poverty, quite amazing levels of criminality, and unheard-of levels of corruption. If we force our future leaders to implement unworkable economic policies we are far more likely to tempt them into a Gorbachev or De Klerk-style cataclysmic 'sell out' than if we advocate policies with which they will feel comfortable and to which they can remain loyal.

What about "social credit"?

What does all this imply for the idea of social credit - the notion that the state should provide credit to mobilize economic resources? Should this notion simply be thrown out of the window? The answer is a definite no. Two points need to be borne in mind.

First, economic pragmatism implies horses for courses. Where the advocates of a social credit approach can make a convincing case that their approach is the best line to follow at a particular moment in time, then it would obviously be in the interests of the nation to adopt such measures. However, by the same token, where proponents of other approaches can make a better case, it would obviously be against the interests of the nation not to listen to them. Social credit should be a tool that we can use, rather than a shrine at which we should worship.

Second, I have suggested above that we might consider a segmental approach to the economy. It is quite possible to advocate a free-market approach for one sector, a full-blooded state-interventionist approach for another sector, and a social credit approach for yet another sector. Rather than considering merely whether it is appropriate to apply a social credit approach to the economy as a whole, it would make a lot of sense to consider which particular sectors might benefit at any particular time. Clearly, in current circumstances, manufacturing and agriculture would be far better candidates than finance, for example.

What about self sufficiency?

Does this mean that we should abandon the ideal of economic self-sufficiency? Self-sufficiency has long been an important nationalist ideal and it could be argued that an approach to economics that does not emphasize this aspect sufficiently is politically unacceptable.

Nothing that I have said above prevents us striving for the maximum practicable level of economic self sufficiency. Rather, we need to be very smart about how we go about working for that level of economic self sufficiency. If we were to kick out all foreign businesses during our first week in office, thereby causing economic collapse and public rebellion, and getting ourselves thrown out of office in week two to be replaced by rabid internationalists, this would hardly serve the cause of economic self sufficiency. The key is to boost British industries in such a way that we do not terrify foreign businesses and investors or detract from the notion of Britain as a 'good place to put your money'.

One way in which this could be done is by emphasizing self sufficiency as a 'green' ideal. We could create preferential conditions for firms that are 'green', and we could go out of our way to make as much of British industry as 'green' as possible.

Another way in which this could be done is by assisting our most internationally competitive industries, and those industries that could become major international players with a little assistance. It is 'protectionism with a twist' - rather than feather-bedding inefficient industries; we could help to create the conditions where really efficient British industries find a government that is willing and eager to help them. We could also assist British companies

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE BNP

The AFBNP is an American support group for the British National Party. They publish a quarterly newsletter, *Heritage and Destiny*, which can be obtained by writing to PO Box 1746, Falls Church, VA 22041-46, USA.

Visit their website at: www.americabnp.net
Or email: americanfriendsbnp@prodigy.net

They can also offer British readers a number of interesting American books by nationalist authors, including:

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Cheques should be made payable to "British Patriot" and sent to:
PO Box 1746, Falls Church, VA 22041-1746, USA.

that wish to compete internationally. If an Indian industry produces widgets more efficiently than any British industry, let us not say 'we will not permit Indian widgets into Britain' (forcing British housewives to buy home-made widgets at inflated prices, or forcing British taxpayers to subsidize the British widget industry); rather, let's import the Indian widgets (thereby allowing British housewives access to cheap widgets) but at the same time investigate whether we can set up a more efficient widget industry here at home.

Deciding what is best for Britain

Who decides which approach is 'appropriate' at any particular time and which sectors would benefit from which approach? Who ensures that economic policy serves the interests of the nation as a whole, rather than particular groups whose interests might not coincide with those of our country?

It has been suggested that a commission could be appointed to review the whole question of credit and credit creation, and to ensure that finance works for the nation rather than the other way round - to ensure that there are no hasty moves based on dogma and untried theory, but also to ensure that there is no kowtowing to vested interests against the interests of the nation.

Who would sit on this commission? This will determine the commission's output. If we have a commission full of libertarians we'll get libertarian ideas, if we have a commission full of social credit people we'll get social credit ideas, and if we have a commission full of socialists we'll get socialist ideas. If we have a mixture, the output could well reflect the composition of the commission rather than the interests of the nation. Really we need a two-tier approach. The first tier would generate ideas and reports. It would ideally reflect as wide a range of views as possible (including views from our opponents) and be made up primarily of economists. The second tier would be a party political process of sifting through the ideas and determining which are politically acceptable.

Naturally, this process would be more suited for long-term planning. Many economic decisions must be made rapidly and these might need to be taken directly at the political level, even at ministerial or prime ministerial level.

Campaigning for honest money management

The current Labour government came to power with the promise that it would not increase taxes. Since coming to power, council taxes have rocketed. Taxes on fuel and other commodities have rocketed. Indeed, Britain currently has the fastest growing rate of taxation in Europe. In short - they lied. But where is the Conservative 'opposition'? Why are they not rubbing our noses in this every day of every week? There is a very simple reason for their silence, dear reader: they broke precisely the same promise when they themselves were in government.

And what about all that money that our wonderful government was going to spend on reducing National Health Service waiting lists? Have the lists shortened? No! They have grown longer, and the NHS has crumbled to the point that foreign travel agencies are advising foreign tourists to fly home for treatment rather than use our surgeries and hospitals! And as dying children are flown from hospital to hospital in search of vacant intensive care beds, the whole thing is beginning to look rather like a National Death Service.

Yet where are the squeals of protest from our Conservative 'opposition'? Dear reader, it was their large-scale 'restructuring' of the health service when in government that spectacularly failed to stop the rot! All the promises of proper expenditure on the health service from both main parties have simply failed to produce the

promised goodies.

The established parties offer the British people a simple choice of who to entrust with the country's money. We can trust liars, or we can trust people who do not tell the truth.

If we want to be really radical - here is something we can do. We can offer the people of these islands decent, honest money management. We can tell them the truth about where their money will go. And we can be utterly merciless in exposing the lies of those angels of virtue who currently sit in the Commons.

The Bank of England and interest rates

The decision to give the Bank of England the power to set interest rates was correct. It puts a key plank of the economy in the hands of economists where it belongs. It makes it harder for a finance minister to cut interest rates inappropriately before a general election for political gain, precipitating economic problems for an incoming government (and, of course, for the British people). Furthermore, it ensures that key economic decisions are reviewed regularly by those competent to undertake such a review. However, the requirement that rates be geared to meet inflation alone needs to be reconsidered. Interest rates affect key aspects of the economy other than just inflation. They affect the strength of the pound, and hence the ease with which we can attract foreign investment, and sell our goods abroad. They affect the housing market and hence the ease with which our people can buy homes. They affect the strength of our manufacturing sector. In economic 'good times' none of this matters very much. However, should we begin to see a rapid decline in our exports, for example, or if the housing market were to become stagnant, we should need to question the wisdom of remaining fixated on inflation.

The retention of the existing system of determining interest rates, but with more attention to expanding the targets to be achieved by the Bank of England in setting these rates, would be a powerful step towards economic stability.

The European Union

There is no economic case for remaining within the European Union. What benefits the rest of Europe might be very detrimental to our own economy. We need our economic decisions to be taken by people who put our economy first, not by people whose interests lie with the rest of Europe. Why should our farmers suffer because of European agricultural policies designed to benefit other countries? Why should our fishermen suffer because of European fishing policies designed to benefit other countries? It is madness.

We have seen that unemployment in the rest of the European Union is much higher than in Britain. A European government would be very tempted to keep interest rates low or cut them to stimulate employment in the rest of Europe. Such a policy, however, would hardly benefit those of us with savings invested in British bank accounts. And as prices rise unnecessarily, it would hardly benefit our housewives. Yet those honest souls in the Labour and Conservative Parties continue to tell us that it is in our interest to be in Europe!

Consider the implications of a single European currency. If this currency plummets, it is our savings and pensions that suffer, and our national government alone would be in no position to save the situation - European politicians would have to decide whether it was in their interests to help us. Remember how the Russian rouble recently plunged to truly awe-inspiring depths? Just imagine the sighs of relief and satisfaction from the finance ministers of those Baltic states that had abandoned the rouble!

Having our own currency is no bad thing. We need to keep the pound. And if other blithering idiots get rid of it, we need to bring it back.

It is not the case that a gradual withdrawal from the institutions of the European Union needs to provoke acrimonious relations with our neighbours in Europe. Again, pragmatism and negotiation are the keys. We need to renegotiate our relations with these countries in such a way that we retain their goodwill.

The stock exchange

London is currently one of the financial capitals of the world. The LSE and related markets are major employers in the South East. Many of us have substantial investments in British companies - often without realizing it. If you have a pension fund, or if you own a PEP or an ISA, the chances are that your future prosperity will depend, at least in part, on the performance of British stock markets.

Under these circumstances it does not make a great deal of sense to regard business as an enemy and to scare it away. On the contrary, it makes good sense to advertise Britain as a good place to do business. We need to make it very clear that so long as businesses do not interfere in politics, a nationalist Britain would be an excellent place to invest money - the sort of place where you can feel secure and become prosperous.

Economic policy for the future

Let us now return to the questions I raised at the beginning of this article.

The sort of economic policies advocated in the last BNP manifesto were appropriate for a poverty-stricken country with little reliance on the outside world, where everyone is crying out for economic change. I do not think that such is a description of Britain today. The malaise here is primarily social and political rather than economic. Certainly, our traditional industries have suffered and will continue to do so. However, we're not going to help them by wiping out our service and financial sectors, which have prospered, and this is a danger with excessive radicalism.

The other danger with the sorts of policies advocated in the past has been that they can lead to people doing unnecessary jobs or producing goods and services that are not required. In other words, they can lead to us pumping money down the proverbial drain instead of using it to benefit the British people.

However, it is the fear that economic radicalism can engender in rich and poor alike that make it a bad substitute for cautious and sound economic policy accompanied by clear signals about what we intend to do and what we do not intend to do.

Present conditions require a very different approach to economics from the radicalism of the past. This different approach can best be characterised as one of pragmatism and gradualism. It should be cautious rather than revolutionary, and aimed at reassuring the ordinary people of our country that their money, savings and economic aspirations are safe with us.

It should not be dogmatic but should draw upon different economic techniques as required, if necessary applying radically different techniques to different sectors of the economy at the same time.

We should not be afraid of free markets, nor of state intervention, nor of social credit - rather we should use each appropriately as needs arise. It requires a more businesslike attitude to international economic forces than we have taken in the past, but this can be done without compromising basic nationalist principles. Indeed, there is no other way.

Continued from page 17...

new party financed by a maverick millionaire; if they claim St. George for themselves as the symbol of resistance to Brussels, our own potential base of electoral support will flood towards them. So what can we do to stop that happening? It's really very simple. The Conservatives have already expressed concern that the Cross of St. George is sufficiently closely identified with 'football hooligans' that it might be unwise for them to use it. In other words, if the flag (and, by implication, the whole concept of English nationalism) is associated with 'undesirable elements', then 'respectable' parties won't touch it with a bargepole. All of which combines to make it essential that the British National Party, while retaining the *British* National Party, takes to using the flag of St. George in addition to the Union flag at every possible opportunity in its *English* operations. I have spoken at length with colleagues in the minority nations of the British Isles and have found that, in Ulster and Scotland in particular, they agree that the similar use by their sections of the BNP of their own local/national symbols is also politically vital.

This does not mean that ought to encourage separatism. The identity of the majority in Northern Ireland, for example, has always involved the powerful symbolism of the Red Hand of Ulster just as much as the red-white-and-blue of the United Kingdom; but no one else has ever come near to matching the British loyalism of the Ulster unionists. Similarly, while the majority of Scots still have no desire for the SNP-proposed farce of 'independence in Europe,' opinion polls repeatedly show that more than 80 per cent of them regard themselves as Scottish first and British second. Once again, we may not be entirely comfortable with this fact, but we have to recognise it as a fact and find ways to use it to our advantage.

I will return in the next issue of *Identity* to examine the ways in which, in the long term, a willingness to adopt a family of nations concept of Britain as opposed to sticking with what is essentially Westminster imperialism is the key to the success of the BNP's long term project: the creation of a closely allied worldwide block of white nations of British descent. In this issue there is only space to say that the first and most important addition to that entirely voluntary family grouping should be the Republic of Ireland, and that there are good reasons to regard this as a genuine, if still distant, possibility. For now, however, let me stress that we are *not* going to stop using the Union Flag. If that were our intention then we wouldn't be creating the Red-White-and-Blue festival as the key annual event in the British National Party's calendar. Nor would we have named our key fund-raising initiative the Trafalgar Club, and be planning to encourage the celebration of Trafalgar Day (October 21st) throughout the British Isles as a symbol of British unity. The Union Flag will continue to be *our* flag.

But at the same time, we will also be using the St. George's Cross on local election leaflets and, where suitable, in recruitment material (as, indeed, it has already been used for some years with considerable success on the old 'Rebuild Britain' leaflet). Plans are in hand as well for other initiatives which should help to establish a close connection in the public mind not just between the flag of St. George and the BNP in *England*, but also between the red and white cross of England and white working class opposition to multiracialism. That connection, once publicly understood, should confirm the fears of William Hague about the St. George's Cross being unsuitable for waving at Tory conferences. And it will have the liberal leadership of UKIP and the self-interested 'patriotic' millionaires on the fringes of the Eurosceptic movement scurrying to find some other symbol for their own anti-EU safety valves. Since surprise is a key element in political, just as much as military, success, however, you'll just have to wait until April 23rd to see what we've got planned.

Letters

Letters to the Editor
PO Box 44, Bexleyheath, Kent
DA7 6ZS.

SIR: While the BNP is making excellent organisational and political progress, there are two areas which concern me;

The first is that, as one of the Party's most active Media Monitors when it comes to radio, I find that far few BNP activists bother to try to get on phone-in programmes. The same couple of BNP voices get on air time and time again, with the result that we are increasingly recognised and 'blanked.' Yet getting on radio is easy, free, and a tremendously good way to help to 'normalise' patriotic views and give millions of listeners the courage to voice similar opinions in everyday conversation.

This opinion-forming work is vital, so I appeal to your readers to help by making an effort to get on air. Talk Radio, Five Live, Radio Four and local stations are the best ones to try. Give it a go!

Second is the question of English nationalism. We've all noticed how the media no longer use the terms 'Britain' or 'British.' BBC staff in particular obey their masters' dictates by constantly talking of 'England' and 'English.' This started in earnest early last year and has escalated. The theme is hammered home by TV and radio alike, with several programmes recently aiming to deceive their gullible audience with a double bluff about accepting the break up of the UK and being told that they should be proud that it's happening!

Scotland and Wales are on the high road to Independence, Ulster looks lost to the IRA, and the Tories are positioning themselves to play on media-created English nationalism. Hence Hague's recent widely publicised comments that: "I never used to see the flag of St. George flying at local Tory

meetings, but when I go to speak at a hotel in Essex, there it is.."

This poison is starting to have an effect. I've had several people telephone me with the sad suggestion that we should call ourselves the English National Party, banging on about an English parliament, how the Scots should stay on their side of the Wall, and so on. Meanwhile, many white people in places like Peterborough now deliberately refer to themselves as 'English' rather than 'British,' because they regard 'English' as an ethnic label which is useful to differentiate themselves from local Asians, who are - absurdly - classified as British citizens. This combination of Europhilliac propaganda and instinctive ethnic nationalism is going to escalate in a big way. Despite the fact that we oppose the 'divide and rule' tactics of the Eurocrats, we must find a way to harness this 'nationalism' and to avoid the problem of looking out of date. We mustn't let the opposition drive a wedge between British and English nationalism, as this would isolate us and allow others to feed off all our good work.

PETER BAKER
Peterborough BNP

SIR: Over the last few months, several Kent newspapers sent in by local media monitors have mentioned the Refugee Arrivals Project.

This appears at first sight to be a particularly unpleasant bunch of 'dogooder' liberals, whose stunts have included hiring taxis to take newly-arrived 'refugees' from Heathrow Airport and dump them on the doorsteps of town halls in places like Margate, despite the fact that they are already overwhelmed by bogus asylum seekers.

"The council has a legal

obligation to house these people," a Refugee Arrivals Project spokesman was quoted as saying recently, "so we will continue to send them."

Astounded by this arrogance, I did an Internet search on the Refugee Arrivals Project (RAP). This produced the appalling fact that the body is not a group of Independent Liberals 'doing their own thing' with money donated by like-minded oddballs.

Rather, it is an official, taxpayer-funded organisation, formed as long ago as 1988 (thanks, Maggie!), which works hand-in-glove with the Home Office.

The Internet search even produced the official Memorandum of Understanding between the RAP and the Home Office - which provides more than 80 per cent of its funding.

That, of course, is not strictly accurate. The truth is that we, the taxpayers, provide more than 80 per cent of its funding. In fact, knowing the way these things work, we probably provide all of it!

I hope that BNP activists in Kent will bring this scandal to the attention of local people and journalists, for exposure is the only thing that might make the politicians less keen to give away our money - and our country.

Finally, may I take this opportunity to thank everyone who continues to send in press cuttings to the BNP's Media Monitoring Unit? All are read carefully, some are passed on, some are acted upon. All are appreciated.

Dr. Phil Edwards
Media Monitoring Unit
PO Box 148, Leicester,
LE3 2YD

SIR: As the British Government continues to go through ridiculous contortions in an attempt to keep the defunct 'Ulster Peace Process' in being (albeit only in name), British nationalists should consider how a gang of evil terrorist thugs have got themselves into such a strong position.

Partly, of course, it is the result of treacherous Establishment politicians and Whitehall bureaucrats, who have long wanted to ditch Northern Ireland. And partly it is the result of the work of the IRA murder gang, which those same politicians and government advisors have left free to maintain the "acceptable level of violence" that they need to provide an excuse for their planned sell-out.

But it is also the result of years of grass-roots agitation and the painstaking construction of Sinn Féin's wickedly brilliant propaganda machine.

In a secretly taped speech to Sinn Féin/IRA activists in Athboy in November 1996, Gerry Adams pointed this out very clearly: "Ask any activist in the North 'did Drumcree happen by accident?' and they will tell you 'no.' Three years work went into creating that situation and fair play to those people who put the work in."

He was talking about work like writing letters to the press, knocking on doors, building residents' groups, and organising local people to do something to air their grievances. British nationalists should take note!

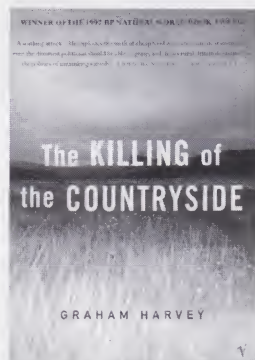
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The Killing of the Countryside



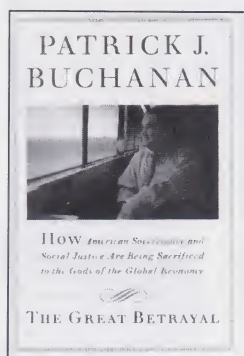
A PATCHWORK of fields, meadows, hedgerows, winding streams and flower-rich uplands - this image of the British countryside fills our national literature and countless TV programmes. And yet, while we have been busy on the urban fairground of live-for-today consumerism, that much-loved landscape has been destroyed.

This book details relentlessly the full extent of the annihilation of the British countryside, its wildlife, and rural communities. Then it goes on to show how the blame for this disaster lies with over-powerful multinational companies,

the politicians and bureaucrats they have in their pockets, and the few thousand big farmers who have become agri-businessmen, exploiting an insane subsidy regime to swallow up an ever-increasing number of their smaller competitors.

Graham Harvey's scathing study will by turns anger and depress you, but it also provides conclusions and recommendations which give invaluable pointers as to what sort of steps will have to be taken by the future nationalist government when the time comes to rebuild a healthy, well-balanced agriculture in a Britain which once again places long-term considerations before the fast buck. £7.99 inc. p&p.

The Great Betrayal



US PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE Pat Buchanan is a complex character: half System Insider, half populist challenger from beyond the acceptable Pale; the man who proclaimed himself leader of a 'pitchfork rebellion', then meekly endorsed Bob Dole to run against Bill Clinton; a man who has courted the hostility of the media by breaking the taboo on mentioning the ill-effects of the powerful Zionist lobby on US political life, but who affects to pretend that America's ethnic Balkanisation can be prevented merely by reducing current levels of non-white immigration and

encouraging integration. In *The Great Betrayal*, however, Buchanan has produced what is probably the best nationalist critique of economic globalisation so far written. Well-researched, yet argued with passion and skilful writing, it is both entertaining and convincing. One after another, Buchanan examines the claims of the internationalists, and one after another he exposes them as the unfounded and inaccurate special pleadings of the tiny super-rich minority who are the only people who stand to gain from the proletarianisation of the working and middle classes of the West. As a prescription for a nationalist economic strategy, Buchanan's work is lacking, as he fights shy of drawing the logical but radical conclusions which must come once one understands that globalisation is in fact only the logical end of a dangerously unbalanced capitalist system. But as a description of the damage being done by the economic policies of System politicians, and as an argument for the protection of our industries from cutthroat foreign competition, *The Great Betrayal* is unrivalled. £15.00. 376p p&p.

Standardbearers: British Roots of the New Right
Various Authors

Published by Bloomsbury Forum

£6.75

Reviewed by John Armstrong

EVERY review of this book which I have seen to date has praised it for being excellent value for money, and you reviewer would wholeheartedly agree; the volume would certainly make an excellent present for any young Briton interested in their own heritage rather than a pantheon of heroes comprising Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela and Michael Jackson, who are lauded by the politically correct mindbenders who control the Britain of today.

In common with most collections of essays this book is a bit like the curate's egg, in that certain chapters will hold more interest for the individual reader than others. I for example was particularly interested in the essays on Sir Henry Wilson. A largely neglected figure today, between 1918-22 his unswerving patriotism made him a household name within the United Kingdom. Similarly, the essay on Robert Blatchford illustrates well that one can be a nationalist whilst still caring about the plight of working men and their families. Certainly, Blatchford's appeal for a Britain for the British had more resonance amongst working people in Edwardian England, than the anaemic internationalism of the Fabians and their ilk.

Similarly the excellent character sketch of that multifaceted genius, John Buchan, illustrates the marvellous contribution Scots made to the creation of Great Britain; and indeed how much more of a role they played on the world stage by doing this, rather than 'blethering' in the new Edinburgh Parliament. Buchan held the white Empire to be "a great brotherhood based upon race and common culture". Who amongst us would disagree?

One also cannot help but feel that several current incumbents of our great offices of state might benefit from reading about their infinitely superior predecessors. Robin Cook for example should compare himself with Palmerston, who put British interests first second and last, and would never have dreamt of kowtowing to any supranational body be it the UN or EU.

Readers will also enjoy the splendidly acerbic foreword to this volume, by Professor Anthony Flew, in which he succinctly castigates Blair and his acolytes for their cultural Bolshevism in trying to consign one thousand years of British tradition to the memory hole in order to create a European superstate that Europeans do not want.

Standardbearers does not concentrate on political figures alone, and its several essays concentrating on cultural figures and scientists are part of this tome's great strength. Readers will be aware of the significance of William Morris and his central position in the pantheon of British Art; his aversion to reducing men to mere consumers and producers shines out in all his works. The essay by Tom Garforth highlights Morris's commitment to Anglo Saxon culture, and the historical traditions of our forefathers, not least the Arthurian legends; not for him the multicultural potpourri advocated by today's self appointed arbiters of public taste.

Those readers who follow the often heated debate in the nationalist movement about what constitutes patriotic music will either wholeheartedly agree with Peter Gibbs, in his piece on Britain's neglected cultural heroes, or violently disagree; either way they will be forced to think about their personal positions. The essay on Lord Penney, the father of the British A Bomb also illustrates the work of a true patriot from the scientific community, who guaranteed we would have an independent nuclear deterrent.

But in this age of political correctness, when mainstream biographies of famous Britons are almost invariably character assassinations at best and at worst pornographic fiction, we should be grateful to the Bloomsbury Group. I for one hope that many more books appear under this patriotic imprint.

What is Blair Really Like?



A Corrupt, Bloodthirsty, Third World Tyrant

TONY BLAIR is portrayed by many as the paragon of all that is virtuous in the New World Order. Despite the strong moral purpose that seems to be almost tattooed on his forehead, Mr. Blair's real character is somewhat different. In fact, if one applied the standards of genocide, corruption, or tolerance of dissent that are applied to Slobodan Milosevic, we would soon see London Bridge and Westminster Abbey destroyed by high level bombing.

An example of Blair's Machiavellian attitude towards the truth is offered in a talk he gave recently, in which he claimed to regard abortion as an abhorrent act of murder. This is an interesting statement, coming from a man who has consistently voted to extend the availability of abortion. It is, of course, possible to believe that abortion is sadly necessary or that it is not murder. Nevertheless, to claim that it is both murderous and unnecessary while continuing to vote for it is a piece of shocking hypocrisy in a man who prides himself on being religious.

But hypocrisy is nothing new to Blair. His government considers Kosovar Albanian drug runners to be oppressed victims who should be taken into our country with open arms, whereas the Palestinians, whose country has been occupied and whose people have been oppressed by the Israelis for more than fifty years, are to be left to fend for themselves.

This is a man who considers delays in sending helicopters to rescue flood victims in Mozambique to be criminal — but where did he stand when the Tutsis and the Hutus were massacring one another by the million in Rwanda?

Let us also not forget that Blair is the leader of a British government which deplores the one child policy of massively overpopulated China as inhumane, but at the same time turns a blind eye as our 'useless mouths' have been eliminated in the currently unfolding scandal of involuntary euthanasia implemented by the National Health Service. In the eyes of Mr. Blair, our senior citizens must be more like Palestinians than Albanians.

Speaking of this, who is the man who was responsible for this atrociously genocidal euthanasia policy? Why, Frank Dobson, the man who has been strong-armed into the candidacy of London mayor by none other than — you guessed it, Tony Blair.

Just remember this fact when you next hear him talking of another country's atrocities.

Big Brother

Three of Mr. Blair's main lieutenants, Peter Mandelson, Charlie Whelan and Jack Straw were either members of the Communist party or very closely allied to it. Tony Blair himself was a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which was run by and for the British Communist Party.

This may seem to be an odd connection for someone who appears to be so rabidly pro-American, but we should be used to his cunning ways by now. Ideology is just one of the fickle weapons he uses in his campaign of self-advancement.

In the 60s, Moscow offered a way for ambitious men with loose morals to betray their country for their own personal gain. In the current decade, Brussels has taken over this role. Taken in this context, Blair's leap to Europhilia is not so hard to understand.

Another interesting connection with the Soviets is Blair's propensity for ruthlessness when dealing with his enemies. Conservative party bank account details have been leaked to the friendly, Murdoch-owned press, and repeated attempts have been made to deny Michael Ashcroft his vote and his right to donate money to the

party of his choice. Tactics like these have been successful in scaring off many Tory party backers, but Ashcroft has proven tougher to break.

Of course, Ashcroft could have avoided this mess, had he taken Labour's offer to switch sides, for which he would have been ennobled. This was the route former Social Democrat David Sainsbury opted for — in return for 2 million a year in donations to Labour and an about face on Genetically Modified Foods, he has received a Peerage and a ministerial post.

This obvious deal would normally be major news, but rest assured that the BBC will never cover it. This thoroughly corrupt organisation is headed by Greg Dyke. Mr. Dyke is not only Mr. Blair's former next door neighbour, but has also admitted to giving Mr. Blair 8,000 personally, just before he became leader of the Labour Party, and giving the Labour Party itself ten times as much.

In the Eyes of His Peers

All conventional politicians lie. The most successful lie consistently. This point is perfectly proven by our pathological Prime Minister, who has lied so often and so bald-facedly as to even offend the less-than-moral leader of the dissident Conservative Party, William Hague, who felt himself compelled to say the following:

"The Prime Minister finds it difficult to tell the truth about many matters, however trivial. Three years ago, he confided to Des O'Connor that when he was 14, he stowed away on a plane from Newcastle to the Bahamas. In the airport's 61-year history, there has never been a flight to the Bahamas. In 1969, the only exotic destinations served by Newcastle were Jersey and the Isle of Man. In an interview with a local radio station in 1997, the Prime Minister spoke of his passion for football and reminisced about watching his favourite Newcastle player, centre forward Jackie Milburn, from a seat behind one of the goals at St. James' Park. There are two problems with that statement: seats were not installed behind the goals until the 1990s and Jackie Milburn left the club when the Prime Minister was four years old.

"There's a third problem. Mr. Blair was in Australia between the ages of 18 months to six years. The Prime Minister was at it again last week when he told listeners of the rock station Heart FM that his favourite tune was 'Where the Streets Have No Name' by U2; when he appeared on [the high-brow radio programme] 'Desert Island Discs,' it was Samuel Barber's 'Adagio for Strings' and Francisco Tarrega's 'Recuerdos de la Alhambra.'

"When the Prime Minister stands at the Dispatch Box and says that pensioners will not be hit by a new tax, or that waiting lists are coming down, or that there will be 5,000 extra police, we have to bear in mind that nothing that he says about anything can be relied on.

That might be funny when he is talking about tunes, food and childhood memories, but when he is talking about taxes, waiting lists, class sizes and police numbers he is seeking to debase and destroy the currency of political discourse in this country.

Given the Prime Minister's example, it is no wonder that the Government's whole existence is based on selective leaks, twisted statistics, distorted facts, half truths and a total determination to prevent people from finding out what is really going on."

Tony Blair is indeed a paragon of many modern-day virtues. These include lying, hypocrisy, corruption, bribery, blackmail, and treachery.

The soft left of the Labour Party is gradually awakening to many of these virtues, and also to the fact that Phoney Tony persecutes those who catch him lying. It's about time.

Part 2

Lost White America

Paul Golding

The first part of this article covered the Kennewick man case, the Spirit Cave mummy, and the politically correct laws blocking research into the evidence that American Indians were not the first people to tread the soil of the New World.

IN THE STATE of Oregon there is a cave known as the Fork Rock Cave which has been the centre of a number of significant non-biological finds. In 1938, seventy pairs of sandals made of sagebrush were discovered - radio-carbon dating technology dated the sandals at 9000 years old! Charcoal was also found with a radio-carbon date indicating that it was 13,200 years old! The sagebrush sandals were intricately woven, and the other items found in the cave included projectile points, scrapers, drills, a wooden trigger for a trap, small pieces of basketry and awls to make leather (or tailored clothing for the Kennewick Man and his relations), all of which indicated highly skilled workers. These differ vastly from Indian artifacts both in ancient North America and in modern Indian finds. They were, however, very similar to the technology of European Whites at the time.

The Si-Te-Cah

A cave near Lovelock, Nevada, has produced several sets of mummies, bones, and artifacts buried under several layers of bat excrement. The desiccated bodies belonged to a very tall people, with red hair. Once again, only white Europeans fit the bill with regard to stature and hair colour.

Red haired enemies feature in local Indian legends - or what were thought legends until the discovery of the Lovelock mummies. The local Indians are the Paiutes, the same ones who object to the scientific investigation of the Spirit Cave Mummy. According to these legends, the red haired enemies centred on these tall troublemakers whom they called the 'Si-Te-Cah.'

Significantly, the name Si-Te-Cah means 'tule eaters' - tule being the fibrous reed which is the base material of the mats in which the Spirit Cave Mummy was buried. Tule is no longer found in the region and was very likely imported along with the people who used it.

According to the Paiute, the red haired peoples were warlike, and a number of the Indian tribes joined together

in a long war against them. According to the Indian legend - and there is of course no guarantee that it is completely accurate - after a long struggle, a coalition of Indian tribes trapped the remaining Si-Te-Cah in what is now called Lovelock Cave. When they refused to come out, the Indians piled brush before the cave mouth and set it aflame. The Si-Te-Cah were wiped out.

Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, daughter of Paiute Chief Winnemucca, related many stories about the Si-Te-Cah in her book *Life Among the Paiutes*. On page 75, she relates: "My people say that the tribe we exterminated had reddish hair. I have some of their hair, which has been handed down from father to son. I have a dress which has been in our family a great many years, trimmed with the reddish hair. I am going to wear it some time when I lecture. It is called a mourning dress, and no one has such a dress but my family."

In 1931, further skeletons were discovered in the Humboldt Lake bed. Eight years later, a mystery skeleton was unearthed on a ranch in the region. In each case, the skeletons were exceptionally tall - much taller than the surrounding Amerinds.

There is a small display on the Si-Te-Cah in the Lovelock museum today, but it ignores the evidence which indicates that the Si-Te-Cah were not Amerinds. The Nevada State Historical Society also has some artifacts from the cave. Similarities between the non-Mongoloid body traits of ancient skeletal remains in North America and recent genetic studies support a link between Kennewick Man with these ancient white peoples. The genetic findings were announced in 1998 by Theodore Schurr, a molecular anthropologist from Emory University in Atlanta, at a meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Salt Lake City.

The new data implies that ancient European peoples who reached North America retained a distinct genetic makeup which then passed into New World populations

ABOVE:
Images from
'America's
Stone-
henge.'



through later interbreeding. According to these Lineage X findings, white populations from Europe were most likely amongst the North American continent's earliest settlers. The 'Lineage X' markers and possible source populations have been studied by Emory researchers Michael Brown and Douglas Wallace, and Antonio Torroni of the University of Rome and Hans-Jurgen Bandelt of the University of Hamburg. Lineage X, a type of genetic variation, is found in mitochondrial DNA (MtDNA) and thus is passed only through the maternal line. It is one of five markers or haplogroups in MtDNA now identified in Native Americans, of which the other four are shared by Asians and Amerinds, in accordance with widely accepted theories of their ancient links.

The fifth genetic marker, Lineage X, occurs at low frequencies in both modern and ancient remains of Native Americans and in some European and Near Eastern groups including Italians, Spaniards, Finns, Turks, and Bulgarians. Crucially, Lineage X does not occur in any Asian population, including those of Tibet, Mongolia, Southeast Asia, or Northeast Asia. Brown and his co-workers had expected to find it in Asia - like the other four Native American markers - and are now pressed to account for the gap in their data.

The only possible scenario that fits well with the Kennewick Man finding is that a group of whites migrated from Europe to North America before 9000 years ago, and mixed with Amerind stocks to cause this fifth genetic marker to appear in North America.

'America's Stonehenge'

There is therefore more than enough physical skeletal evidence of an early white settlement in North America. The next logical question is if they left any buildings or structures? Predictably, they did, but although these structures have been long since known, news of their existence has been sidelined or even suppressed for the sake of the political issues mentioned earlier. The most dramatic of the early structures on the North American continent is to be found at a site called 'Mystery Hill,' located near the town of Salem, in the present-day American state of New Hampshire.

There, a 30 acre Megalith site - in many respects identical to those found in Western Europe, and equally as old - has been open to the public since 1958. While excavations at 'America's Stonehenge' have produced artifacts from most time periods, the most significant find at the site has been a Celtic (Indo-European) etching on a rock, and a Celtic-style sun symbol. These provide strong support for the theory that the sun-worshipping common ancestors of the Celts and their cousins who migrated at least as far as northern India, also got as far as North America.

Iron Working Sites in America

Archeologists and historians are of the unanimous opinion that the Red Indians did not have smelting or iron casting technology or ability - yet in a number of areas in North America, remains of iron smelting furnaces have been discovered, all following Indo-European designs, the likes of which had only been found in Europe. The ability to work iron was the one of the single biggest advances which originated with the Indo-Europeans.

The most famous of these iron furnaces is to be found on Spruce Hill, a flat top mountain in the Scioto Valley in south central Ohio.

The collapsed walls of a surrounding fort and other buildings - some 200,000 tons of cut rock - are still to be seen on the site, which was first fully explored by Arlington Mallery in 1948, and detailed in his book *The Rediscovery of Lost America*.

Mallery went on to discover 14 other iron working sites, which clearly were foreign to the Red Indians, in the Deer Creek Valley, about ten miles from Spruce Hill. A full record of his work was filed with the Smithsonian Institution of American Ethnology, and his work was later published by one of his associates, Mary Roberts Harrison, in the book mentioned above.

What makes the iron smelting sites more compelling is the fact that they are identical to Indo-European sites found in Europe itself. Yet again, then, the evidence points to the possibility that, at some stage of pre-history, Indo-Europeans reached North America.

There are several theories as to which route they would have taken. One could have been the same one undoubtedly used by the Vikings, sailing from Scandinavia to Greenland, and then hugging the ice pack coast down into the north eastern seaboard of the North American continent.

It is also possible that the migration was through Asia and across an Ice Age land bridge to what is now Alaska. This theory is supported to some extent by the fact that the indigenous Ainu of Japan were a non-Mongoloid people, and by the European mummies found both in the permafrost of Siberia and the sand of the Chinese Tocharin desert. Clearly, ancient whites wandered far into Asia.

Ice Age hunters

Finally, two eminent archeologists say that North America's first inhabitants may have been from Europe's Iberian Peninsula. The country's first inhabitants may have crossed the Atlantic some 18,000 years ago from the area which is now present day Spain, Portugal, and southwestern France. At the time, much of the North Atlantic was a giant ice sheet, and bands of hunters could have followed seabirds and marine prey along the shore.

According to Dennis Stanford and Bruce Bradley, these pre-modern explorers, called Solutreans, are believed to have settled the Eastern Seaboard and over the next six millennia their culture spread as far as the American deserts, the Canadian tundra, and perhaps even into South America.

The researchers say the Solutreans may not have been the only paleo-explorers to reach the Western Hemisphere. Archaeological sites have been discovered in Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, as well as Monte Verde, Chile which had been settled between 12,500 and 16,000 B.C. - well before the Amerinds are supposed to have arrived. Projectile points and other artifacts found at these sites are identical to those found on the other side of the Atlantic.

And, of course, there are the ancient South American Indian legends about 'bearded white Gods' who came from across the eastern sea and taught them to build their mysterious civilisations.

The case for whites in pre-Amerind North America therefore appears credible: all that must be answered is what happened to them. The evidence indicates that the first whites in America were either killed in open warfare with Amerinds (who may have arrived simultaneously or afterwards); and that the remaining whites were absorbed into what became the numerically dominant Amerind groupings. The existence of the Lineage X gene string supports the latter.

The first whites in America therefore disappeared, along with their culture, leaving behind only tantalising clues such as skeletons and other artifacts as evidence of their existence.

Thousands of years later, politically correct dogma still prevents the known facts, and the theories they support, being discussed openly or taught in school history classes.



ABOVE:

Proto-Celtic markings, found in America dating back to 9,400 B.C

Michael J. Barry reports on the Mexican invasion of the US state of New Mexico

NEW MEXICO

THE UNITED STATES is experiencing a large influx of immigrants. But this time it's not coming from Europe, and it's not composed of the race of people who built this land and made it so great. We are now in the middle of a wave of mestizo invasion from the south. Some of these mestizos are legal immigrants (allowed in by the liberal politicians), but many are illegal aliens.

The difference between our former immigrants and the present ones is the manner in which they behave once in this country. The European immigrants quickly assimilated into American culture and at the same time added the great culture of their homelands.

This new influx is from Mexico, the living by-product of the Conquistadors and the Amerindian tribes they conquered. The majority of these new immigrants do not wish to assimilate into American society, but to change it. They fly their flags, form political groups, and denounce the existing citizens. As a resident of Yuma County, Arizona I see these things first hand. In 1854 the U.S. purchased land from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, which was named after the American diplomat James Gadsden. The land was needed to build the Southern Pacific Rail Line. Adjoining the Mexican border, this land comprises a narrow band of today's southern New Mexico and the southern fourth of Arizona. The area is approximately 29,629 square miles, bounded on the east by the Rio Grande River, on the north by the Gila River, and on the west by the Colorado River. Yuma County occupies the western sixth of this area.

Yuma County is hot and dry. Average rainfall is 2.87 inches. Early in this century the Americans diverted water from the Colorado River and established a complex system of irrigation. In Yuma County alone, this results in a \$660 million-a-year agriculture business. The Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Grounds are also located in Yuma County. Along the Mexican side of the border is the City of San Luis de Rio

Colorado, Sonora, which has about 250,000 citizens and is rapidly growing.

Since the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement, various foreign companies have established factories in SLRC, Sonora. They are known as Maquiladoras. The literal English translation, *multurer*, is a word from Scotland that refers to the business of grinding grain for a fee. The idea is that Mexico benefits by providing labour for foreign products. Foreign companies benefit by the availability of cheap labour and its proximity to the U.S. market. There are 30 maquiladoras in SLRC with nearly 12,000 employees. Daewoo (Korean electronics company) is the largest. The Mexicans refer to the border towns as trampolinas, or trampolines.

On this side of the border, the Mexicans provide the physical labour to work in the agricultural fields. These are not family farms, but huge agri-business corporations that are too greedy to pay decent wages to Americans, and instead hire cheap labour from Mexico.

The Mexicans use these two industries as stepping stones to infiltrate into the U.S. Once here they send money home to Mexico and aid their brethren to cross into the country illegally. 'Mexican-Americans' show no interest in learning English, and commonly state that they are going to overpopulate the region and return it to Mexico. These 'Americans' show no respect for our historical heroes, and regularly abuse our social welfare system with no regard for the effects of their actions on the rest of America. A common experience of mine is to wait in line at the grocery store and be the only one using cash and speaking English. They do not have to prove their legal residence status to be eligible for food stamps, subsidised government housing, welfare payments, or free public education for their children.

Although they receive financial assistance from the American taxpayer, Mexican neighborhoods resemble the towns they left in Mexico. Our schools in the Southwest

ABOVE:

Scenes from New Mexico. This particular U.S. state is being completely swamped with economic migrants. The driving force behind this invasion is multi-national corporations and capitalists sucking in immigrants for cheap labour

are forced to establish bilingual education programmes, and government services and street signs are in both Spanish and English. Run-down shacks, rickety cars and crime fill formerly safe streets. Mexican youths form gangs and prey on outnumbered white Americans.

The liberal politicians, liberal media, liberal educators and greedy corporations are the ones to blame. The politicians have enacted Hispanic Heritage Month (in addition to African Heritage Month and Asian-Pacific Islander Heritage Month). When a Mexican openly makes racist statements the media treats it as an act of pride, and when a minority performs an act of violence toward a white it receives very little media attention. But when a white displays pride for his race, country or heritage the media treats it as an act of racism and hate. Unless a white caters to the needs of the Mexicans, he/she is branded a racist. The propaganda that is constantly pushed down our throats is that whites should be ashamed of our history. We enslaved the blacks, killed the Indians and exploited the Hispanics. In reality, it was the same type of crooks that import these people to our nation now that exploited the Hispanics in the past and enslaved the Blacks. The greedy few will always find a way to line their pockets without regarding the social implications of their actions.

Once inside the country, Hispanics spread out to other parts of the U.S. In a recent trip to the East Coast, I saw the devastating effects of our weak border and loose immigration policies. Mexicans do not remain in Arizona, but have spread themselves throughout our nation.

An article appeared in the Yuma Daily Sun in May 1999, in which Al Casillas, a patrol spokesman in Yuma, stated:

"The number of illegal alien arrested by Yuma Sector Border Patrol agents dropped in April when compared to March. But last month's number was still nearly 29 percent higher than in April 1998."

He also said that 10,880 apprehensions were made by Yuma agents in April of 1999, compared with 8,440 in April 1998 and 13,445 in March 1999. None of the recent numbers are records for the Yuma sector, which extends from Southeastern California to Pima County. Most of the local records were set in the 1980s. Meanwhile, April arrests of illegal immigrants by Border Patrol agents in the Tucson sector remained high, but below March's record totals. Agents caught nearly 47,482 "undocumented immigrants" (illegal aliens) crossing from Mexico during the month. More than 60,500 were arrested in March. In April 1998, there were 38,596 arrests across the Tucson sector, which stretches from Pima County eastwards to the Arizona-New Mexico line. Agents captured 27,225 illegal immigrants in March in Douglas, Arizona, a single month record. There were 14,595 arrests in the city in April 1998.

The Tucson sector now accounts for a third of all illegal aliens caught in the country. Border patrol agents have stated that they only catch a fraction of the invaders.

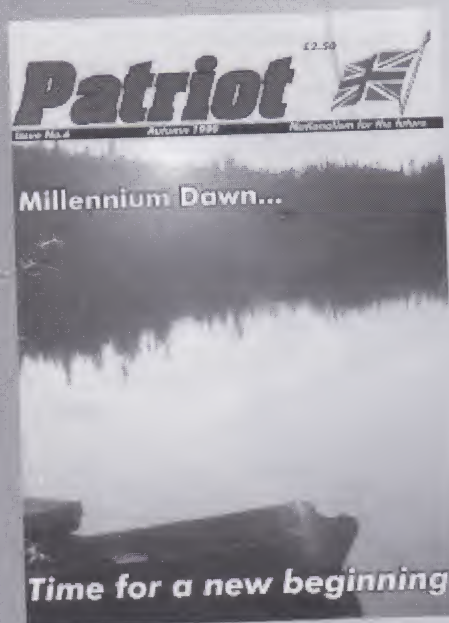
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THE BNP'S LEADERSHIP TEAM

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

The democratically elected leader of the British National Party. Mr. Griffin is in overall charge of the Party. This involves making key strategic decisions, talent-spotting and management in the building of a balanced leadership team, and of the various teams and circles that are widening the Party's appeal and reach.

A Cambridge law graduate and father-of-four, Mr. Griffin is also responsible for much of the BNP's publicity material, including the majority of national leaflets and much of the text of the Party's newspaper, *The Voice of Freedom*.

NICK GRIFFIN

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

As Deputy Chairman, Sharron has her finger on the pulse of the Party. She is our foremost exponent of intensive community politics, dealing with local people and authorities in the West Midlands, but also providing advice on this crucially important subject to BNP branches around the country.

As head of the Party's family circle, Renaissance, Sharron is currently organising the Red-white-and-Blue summer festival.

SHARON EDWARDS

EDITOR OF IDENTITY

Although a very recent addition to the BNP's central team, and although still only 18, Paul Golding has proved to be immensely helpful to the new leadership. He designed Identity from scratch, and does all the editorial production work on this, the most professional magazine ever produced by the nationalist movement in Britain.

He is also working very hard to establish the Party's youth circle, Excalibur, designing its website, editing its new broadsheet, also called *Excalibur*, and laying the foundations on which to build a youth organisation which will be a political school for young nationalists, enabling talented young people to learn vital skills of political organisation.

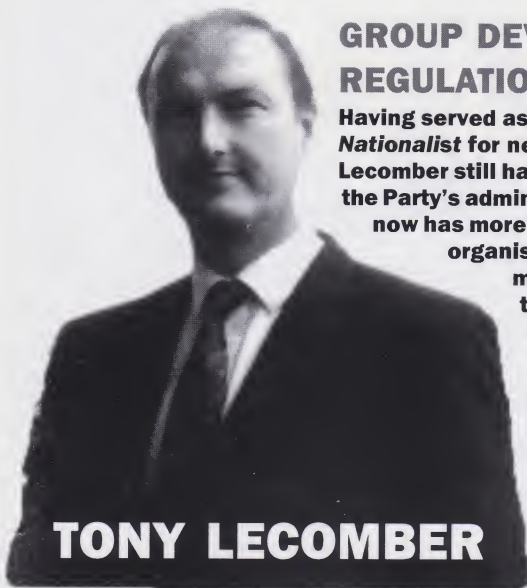
Paul has also done a great deal of work on aspects of the BNP's cyberspace operation, and on various other Desk Top Publishing work for the Party's publicity machine.

07979 417 677

PAUL GOLDING

NOT FORGETTING....

There are a host of other extremely dedicated and talented individuals who also deserve to feature in a list of key figures in the British National Party: the Media Monitoring Unit's Phill Edwards; Instant Response group Organiser Bob Gertner; East Midlands dynamo Pete Baker; Scottish Organiser and member of the newly-created Bequests Trust Board Scott McLean; tireless North West Organiser Chris Jackson, and so on and so on. All these and many more form part of the extended team that is positioning the British National Party to be the political sensation of the new millennium. Of course, we need even more such people. Fund-raisers and business managers are in particularly short supply, but whatever your talents, if you think you could help to make the British National Party even more efficient, contact one of the people featured here and tell us what you can do. We look forward to hearing from you.



GROUP DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION OFFICER

Having served as the editor of *British Nationalist* for nearly four years, Tony Lecomber still handles various aspects of the Party's administrative machine, but now has more time to concentrate on organisational work. Among the most important aspects of this are helping to establish new groups, and encouraging existing ones to develop into flourishing branches.

His magazine, *Patriot*, has played a key role in the modernisation of the BNP, having raised the banner of a more careful nationalism.

TONY LECOMBER

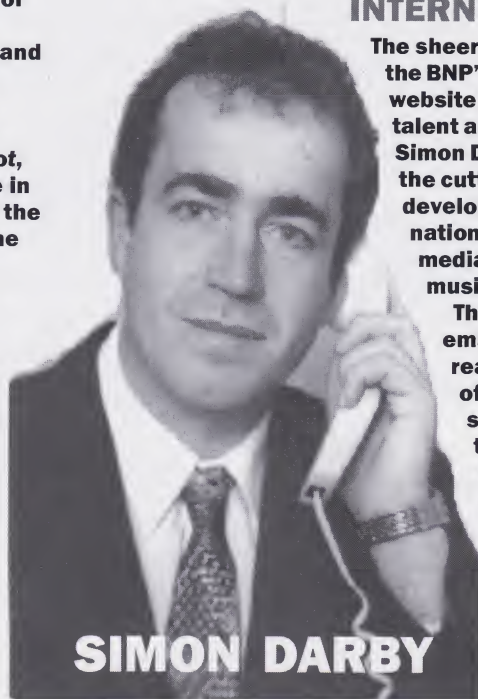


MICHAEL NEWLAND

NATIONAL TREASURER

A former building contractor and trained accountant, Michael Newland handles all funds coming into the BNP's central accounts. As well as dealing with banking and day-to-day record-keeping, he provides full monthly accounts to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and gives a financial report to each meeting of the BNP's Advisory Council, which includes key regional officials and meets on a quarterly basis.

Michael Newland also does a superb job as the BNP's National Press Officer and runs the Party's main text-based website.



SIMON DARBY

INTERNET OFFICER

The sheer professionalism of the BNP's multi-media website is a testimony to the talent and dedication of Simon Darby. This site is at the cutting edge of the development of nationalism's 'alternative media', using videos, music and graphics.

The site's weekly email bulletins now reach a huge number of members and supporters all over the world, something that is beginning to have very significant organisational effects, as well as helping to raise much-needed funds.



STEVE EDWARDS

ELECTIONS OFFICER

In addition to his work organising the highly successful West Midlands region and the flagship Black Country branch, Steve Edwards also has a key role in helping the BNP to become a serious player in local politics around the country, with the recently created post of Elections Officer.

Steve will be using this position to encourage BNP branches around the country to contest the local

elections that are the key to building the credibility of the Party. His experience in building BNP support in his home town of Tipton, where last year he gained the highest percentage ever won by a BNP candidate outside London, stands Steve in very good stead.

THE BNP'S LEADERSHIP TEAM

TRAFALGAR CLUB

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- ▶ Your forefathers died for Britain in their millions - all you have to do is to donate £3.46 a week!
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- ▶ If the Trafalgar Club had 2,000 members we'd have £360,000 a year to spend and be a major party!
- ▶ If the Trafalgar Club had 5,000 members we'd have nearly £1 million a year to spend and be unstoppable!
- ▶ Do you care enough about your family's and our country's future to give away a little more than three pounds a week?
- ▶ The time has never been better in fifty years for the patriotic cause to move forward - look at what is happening in Austria!
- ▶ We can only do it with your financial support.
- ▶ Monthly draw, annual dinner, club tie, and regular bulletins etc. for all members.
- ▶ Is your country worth £3.46 a week? Join the Trafalgar Club today!

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Please write clearly!

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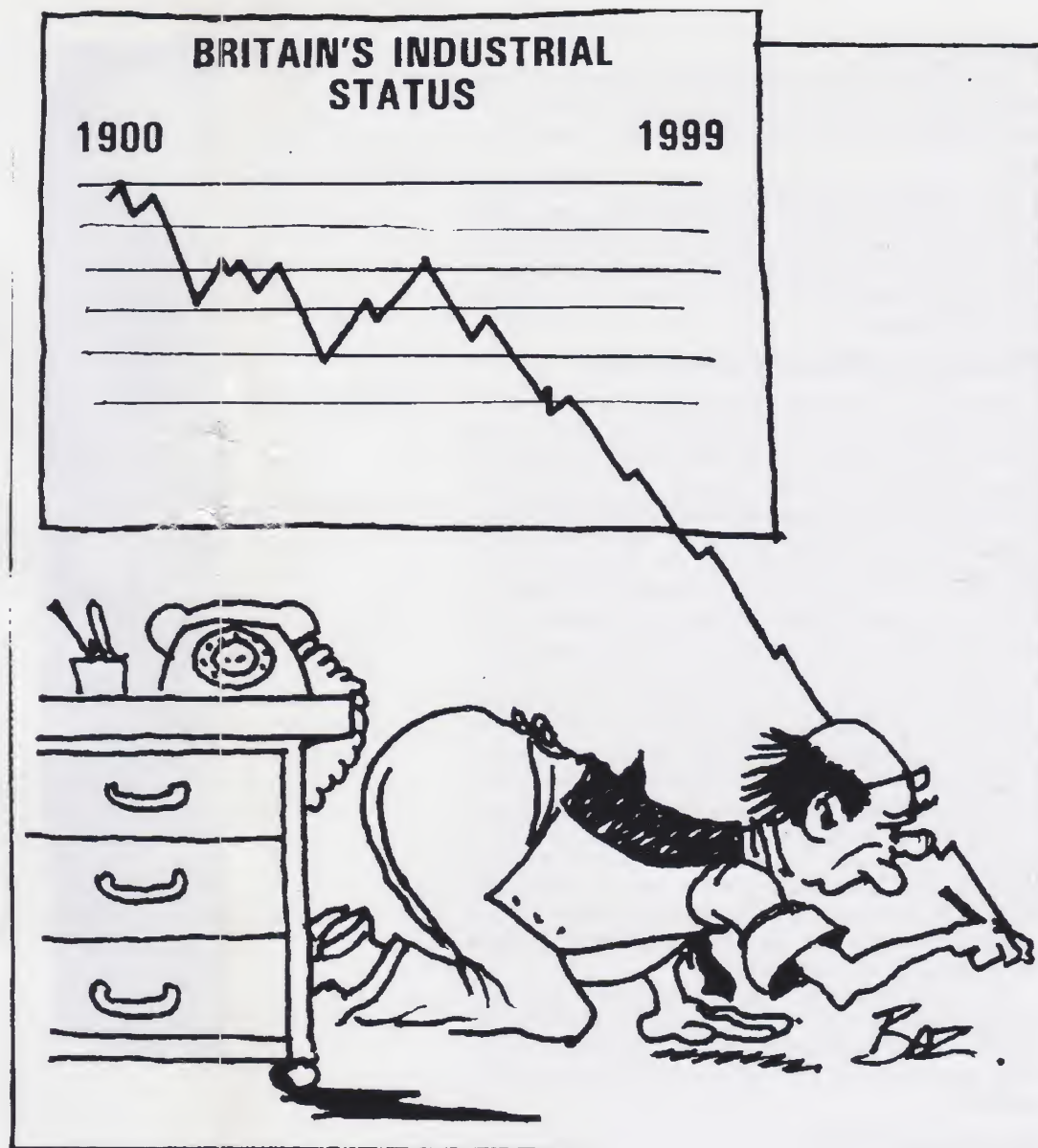
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AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE BNP

The AFBNP is an American support group for the British National Party. They publish a quarterly newsletter, *Heritage and Destiny*, which can be obtained by writing to PO Box 1746, Falls Church, VA 22041-46, USA.

Visit their website at: www.americabnp.net
Or email: americanfriendsbnp@prodigy.net

They can also offer British readers a number of interesting
American books by nationalist authors, including:

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